The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (at 15 cents per week) to subscribers in city (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

☞ The money must always accompany the Order, and in no case will any Paper be furnished on credit.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether direct to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1875. NO. 104.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

House Offices Filled According to the Slate.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Adjournment of Both Houses Over Sunday.

Appointment of Successors to Judges Paxson and Woodward.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1875.

In the Senate, the following bills in place were presented:

By Mr. Watson—Prohibiting the sale of liquors within three miles of military encampments.

Mr. Newmeyer—Repealing so much of the Penn township road law as applies to Indiana township.

Mr. Wistel—To regulate the election of trustees of normal schools, to regulate their powers and the distribution of the State fund to such schools.

Mr. Yerkes—An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases; also, an act authorizing the formation of wharf companies.

Mr. Jones—An act to further secure the rights of married women, authorizing them to transfer personal property and execute powers of attorney; also, an act amending the act relative to the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—An act repealing section second of the act securing married women's separate earnings.

Mr. Rutan—An act relating to salaries of county officers in counties of over one hundred thousand inhabitants. It is the same as last year's bill, except that two sections are struck out and salaries are fixed at lower rates.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution to print five hundred copies of the Governor's message in Welsh. A motion to postpone was voted down—22 to 23—and the resolution was lost by the same vote.

The Philadelphia magistrates' bill was read the first time.

The Senate adjourned till Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE.

In the House, a resolution appointing a Chaplain was ruled not in order. Eight thousand English and two thousand German messages were ordered printed. The deaths of Messrs. Farrer, of Washington; Hunter, of Armstrong; Wolf, of Centre, and Batdorf, of Berks, were announced. A committee of five on condolence resolutions was appointed. The Speaker will issue writs for elections to fill the vacancies.

The refractory Democrats having been wheedled or whipped in last night, Parker's slate resolution, appointing the remaining officers, was adopted after an exciting debate.

The House adjourned till Monday evening at seven o'clock.

Speaker Patterson has appointed George H. Kuhn his clerk, but no such office exists.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Democratic caucus met this afternoon. One hundred and three out of the one hundred and twenty-seven members were present. Wallace's friends moved an adjournment until Thursday afternoon next. Nobody disputes Wallace's majority, but the opposition to him is not tractable.

SUCCESSORS TO JUDGES PAXSON AND WOODWARD.

Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of Paxson, and Van Reed, of Berks, in place of Woodward, who vacate their places to take seats in the Supreme Court.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 6, 1875.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Strang, from the special committee on Colihan's case, made a report, which was signed by all the members of the committee and was unanimously adopted. The fact that both parties found a common ground on which to settle the question involved in the case was very fortunate. It establishes the correct precedent, and as it was established amicably and unanimously, it will not be hereafter disputed.

Mr. Newmyer read in place a bill "relating to return of writs and other process in courts which are abolished or changed by the provisions of the Constitution." It provides that where under the Constitution and laws any court has been abolished or changed either in terms, jurisdiction or name, and the causes and proceedings pending therein are required to be disposed of in the same or any other court, and where writs or other process have been issued out of any court so abolished or changed and have not been fully executed, the sheriff or other officer shall proceed the same as if no such change had been made, and shall make return to the court having jurisdiction thereof at the return day of such process with the same force and effect as though no change had been made.

Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill relating to investments held by trustees and other fiduciaries. It provides that executors, trustees and other parties acting in a fiduciary character, unless directed so to do by the instrument creating their trust, or unless required to do so for the payment of the liabilities of the estate, or for the purpose of distribution among those entitled, shall not be obliged to convert into cash or change any investments in stocks or other securities, which have or may come into their hands if, in their discretion, such sale would be disadvantageous to the parties beneficially interested.

Mr. Alexander presented a bill extending to foreign notaries all the provisions of section 1 of the act of January 2, 1815, relating to notaries public.

Mr. McKinley read a supplement to the act of June 14, 1836, relating to writs of *quo warranto*. A similar bill was passed last year, but was recalled from the Governor before it was signed and was not afterward acted on. It provides that writs of *quo warranto* may be issued in any case where a person shall usurp, intrude into or unlawfully hold or exercise the office of judge of the Common Pleas or Quarter Sessions in any of the judicial districts of the State, the writ to be issuable out of the Court of the Twelfth district (Dauphin) on the suggestion of the Attorney General or any one desiring to prosecute the same.

All these bills were laid on the table until the committees are appointed, when they will be referred.

The House proceeds very slowly, and will plainly be too cumbrous for easy handling. The new officers are all inexperienced, and there are so many aspiring statesmen in the House, anxious to be heard and to distinguish themselves, that it will be very difficult to move rapidly or to accomplish much at any one sitting. It took from eleven to half-past twelve to elect a Clerk, and when an effort was made to elect the rest of the Democratic slate, a determined fight sprung up against the election of Beamish for Sergeant-at-Arms, which continued until the Governor's Message went in, and as the hour of adjournment was long past, when the reading was concluded, the Democratic leaders called the orders of the day and forced an adjournment until to-morrow. Thus a session of three hours was used up in electing a clerk and reading the Message.

The Democratic nominee for Sergeant-at-Arms, a man named Beamish, of Scranton, is objected to by the squeamish among the Democratic members, because he is under indictment for criminal practices, and is notorious as the chief of the ballot-box stuffers of that renowned Democratic county. They do not see that his selection was a legitimate result of Democratic policy, and have had the presumption to set up their consciences against the demand made upon them to support a model Democrat. It is all very well for the Democrats, when out of power, to howl about ballot-box stuffing and the selection of bad men for office; but at the very outset of their return to power they signalize their accession by selecting for the chief executive officer of the House a man covered all over with accusations of crime. This, to us, is exceedingly Democratic and consistent with Democratic practice; but to a few conscientious Democrats, who have been credulous enough to believe in the hypocritical utterances of the leaders, it seems monstrous.

Hence this revolt. As soon as Beamish's name was read in the House to-day, a Democrat jumped up and moved to amend by inserting the name of General Knipe, a Democrat, of Harrisburg, who served gallantly in the war. The indications were pretty plain that this motion would have prevailed, could a vote have been reached. Messrs. Wolf and Mitchell, on the Republican side, presented the case very strongly. The choice was to be made between a gallant and worthy soldier and a ballot-box stuffer. The Democracy must decide which they would choose, and the ugly alternative was evidently very annoying to the Democratic leaders. They hailed the arrival of the hour of adjournment as a present deliverance, and they have been trying their best, this afternoon, to drive in the recalcitrant members. With what result remains to be seen.

The Democratic joint caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator is called for Thursday afternoon at two o'clock. You will have the result by telegraph before this can be printed; but at present writing the atmosphere is not clear nor promising. Quite a number of Democratic members are protesting vigorously against holding the caucus at this early day, but not one of them, I fear, has the courage to stay out or bolt. It is a good sign, however, to see them in the growling humor, as a judicious cultivation of it may lead the growlers, in good season, to a condition of personal idependence sufficiently pronounced for effecting a bolt.

SPECIAL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, January 7.—The entire French Cabinet has tendered its resignation. A correspondent at Paris writes: "As it is well known that the dissolution of the Assembly would render MacMahon very popular and influence the general election in favor of his government, the President will very probably break off negotiations with the Left and form a dissolution ministry, comprising Broglie, Fourton, Depeyre, Cissey, Decazes, Deaudeffet and Pasquier."

THE RESIGNATIONS NOT ACCEPTED.

PARIS, January 7.—President MacMahon has informed the Council Ministers that he declines to accept their resignations until he has succeeded in forming a Cabinet out of the new majority in the Assembly.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, January 7.—The steamer Tricacris, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 7, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 6¼ per cent, or ⅛ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 92 ⅝@92⅝; for account 92¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107½@ 66, 1867, 107⅝; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 1874, 105. New York Central 93; Erie 25⅝; preferred 45. Tallow 45s@47s 6d. Linseed oil 28s. Turpentine 28. Frankfort, January 7.—5-20's, 1867, 97⅝.

PARIS, January 7.—Rentes 62 francs 17½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—Cotton advancing; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 7⅝d; sales 25,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 11,200 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Spring wheat 8s 10d@8s 6d; winter do. 9s 7d@ 9s 8d. Corn 28s 6d@28s 9d. Hams 59s.

COLUMBUS.

Message of Governor Allen on Louisiana Affairs—State Board of Agriculture.

COLUMBUS, January 7.—Governor Allen has just sent the following message to the General Assembly, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

To the General Assembly:

I desire to call your attention to the grave circumstance of the interference of Federal troops in the organization and proceedings of the Legislature of a sister State. If the reported action of the military, in unseating persons claiming to be members of the Louisiana Legislature and giving their places to persons contesting the same, is true, and is legal and proper, then the same interference would be legal and proper here, and it seems to me to be the duty of the representatives of the people of this State to at once enter a protest against action that may be made a precedent at some further time for the overthrow of the civil government here. If there is a law warranting the settling of contested election cases in the State Legislatures by the use of the Federal troops, then in my judgment, you should request its immediate repeal. If there is no law for it, then your indignant protest should be heard at Washington, insisting upon such action by Congress as will prevent, in the future, such flagrant outrages against civil liberty.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

The State Board of Agriculture organized by electing R. P. Cannon, of Portage, President; Simpson Harmount, of Tuscarawas, Vice President, and J. H. Klippart and H. G. Babbit, of Columbus, General and Financial Secretary. The State fair will be held from the 6th to the 10th of September.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, east to south winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, threatening weather and possibly rain or snow at night. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, north to west winds, slight changes in temperature, higher barometer and clear or clearing weather.

Emile Pereire, the Paris banker, is dead.

Frederick William, elector of Hesse, is dead.

Castelar is preparing to quit Spain before Alfonso's arrival.

One thousand troops will be sent to Cuba on the 10th instant.

Two Protestant newspapers have been suppressed in Madrid.

The Prussian Diet is summoned to meet on the sixteenth instant.

A Sheridan resolution was introduced in the Arkansas Legislature yesterday.

King Altonso's sister, Countess of Gergenti, accompanies him to Spain.

The Conservatives were generally successful in the municipal election at Memphis yesterday.

The Maine Republican Senatorial caucus yesterday nominated Hannibal Hamlin on the first ballot.

The lines of the Great Western Telegraph Company have been leased to the Western Union Company. The lease conveys about a thousand miles of line.

The Minnesota Legislature yesterday counted the votes on the State ticket of the last election. The Republican majority for Chief Justice is 10,186.

The Nebraska Legislature convened at Lincoln yesterday. N. K. Briggs was elected President of the Senate, and E. Towle Speaker of the House.

The Missouri Legislature organized yesterday by the election of B. F. Boone Speaker of the House, and D. L. Hobbs President *pro. tem.* of the Senate.

In the Illinois Legislature, yesterday, E. M. Haines, Democrat, of Cook county, was elected Speaker of the House. Intellectual ballots were had for President of the Senate.

The steamer Indiana, from Liverpool, has arrived at Philadelphia; and the Goethe and Pommerania, from Hamburg, St. Laurent, from Havre, and State of Nevada, from Glasgow, at New York.

King Alfonso has sent a dispatch to Canovas confirming the ministerial appointments, and expressing the hope that there will now be inaugurated an era of real liberty, peace and forgetfulness of past discords.

Rt. Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, England, accompanied by several priests, has sailed on the steamer Oceanic for New York. He comes to promote missions among the negroes of the Southern States.

A number of prominent St. Louis merchants held a meeting yesterday on the Louisiana troubles, and decided not to bring the matter up in the Merchant Exchange, as being one likely to disturb the harmony of that body.

The London *Globe* says a correspondence is in progress between the Governments of England and the United States in relation to some territory in British North America, which England claims but has never formally annexed to her dominions.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphs that Alfonso has declared to Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, that he would be as liberal and as little clerical in his policy as it is possible for the King of Spain to be.

The Indiana Legislature organized yesterday. In the Senate, two principal officers from the Republicans and one from the Independents were elected; and in the House, David Turpie, Democrat, was elected Speaker. The Independents are but twelve strong on joint ballot.

A London *Times* dispatch from Berlin says negotiations have been opened between Berlin and the Brunswick government, with a view to the settlement of the Brunswick succession. There is little doubt that the Prussian dynasty will waive its claims. If the Crown Prince of Hanover consents to acknowledge the present constitution of the empire.

At a Republican Senatorial caucus of the Michigan Legislature yesterday, one informal ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Chandler, 52; J. Webster Childs, 3; Governor Bagley, 1; Judge Campbell, 1. Chandler's nomination was made unanimous. The names of twenty-one Republicans were not signed to the call. Sixty-one votes are required to elect.

The Bishop of Little Rock, the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Little Rock; the Baptist Missionary of Arkansas and the Indian Territory; the pastors of the Little Rock Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and the Rabbi of the Little Rock Synagogue unite in denying the truth of that part of Sheridan's dispatch which refers to their State.

CONSUMERS should use from one-fourth to one-half less of Dooley's than of other Yeast or Baking Powders. It is put up full weight. dkw

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE FINANCE BILL.

Not an Affirmative Democratic Vote.

HOW THE DIFFERENT DELEGATIONS STOOD.

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE IN DETAIL.

Louisiana Debate in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1875.

Passage of the Finance Bill.

The Senate Currency bill was passed in the House to-day by an almost strictly party vote. Not a Democrat voted affirmatively, and of the ninety-eight negative votes only twenty were Republicans. The Banking and Currency Committee were divided on the bill, Messrs. Maynard, Farwell, Merriam and Hunter voting for it, and Messrs. Hawley, of Connecticut, Neils and Randall against it. Mr. Durham, who would have voted against it, was paired with Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan. Messrs. Phelps and Mitchell were absent, but the latter would have voted no. No debate was permitted on the bill, and considerable bitter feeling was manifested in consequence of a charge of bad faith made by Mr. Randall against Mr. Maynard, the allegation being that the committee had agreed that certain amendments should be offered. The delegations from Texas and Kentucky voted solidly against the bill. The Iowa delegation voted solidly for it. It was supported by a majority of the delegations from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, California and Kansas. The majority of the delegations voted no.

The Pennsylvania Delegation

voted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. O'Neil, Meyers, Harmer, Biery, Smith, Killinger, Shoemaker, Strawbridge, Packer, Cessna, Curtis, Richmond, Taylor, Negley, Thompson, Moore, Todd and Scofield. Nays—Messrs. Randall, Kelley, Townsend, Clymer, Storm and Magee. Messrs. Speer, Albright and Ross were absent.

Petitions from Pennsylvania.

A large number of petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania were presented in the House to-day, requesting the passage of the land subsidy for the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Many more have been presented to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Civil Rights Bill.

General Butler has abandoned the idea of making the passage of the Civil Rights bill a question of physical endurance, for he has given notice that he would, on Monday next, call upon the House to prevent the entertaining of dilatory motions on the bill. It is not believed it can be passed, as a two-third vote will be required.

Debate in the Senate.

To-day was perhaps the most disagreeable of the whole winter, but, notwithstanding, the Senate galleries were crowded to excess, many of those present being ladies. The only speech was that made by Senator Hamilton, of Maryland, though there were frequent colloquies between him and the Republican Senators. The Louisiana question has been so much discussed in the Senate the last few years, that not much new can be said, yet the debate this week has been very interesting. To-day the demonstrations of applause in the galleries were so frequent that, finally, some indignation was expressed by Senators, and orders were given to expel the spectators on a repetition of the annoyance. The debate will probably run into next week, as Senator Conkling and others on the Republican side, and Senators Schurz, Bayard, Ferry, of Connecticut, and others on the opposition side, are yet to speak.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1875.

SUGG FORT AND HIS CLAIM.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has pronounced fraudulent the claim of Sugg Fort, of Tennessee, and the Secretary of the Treasury has directed an action to be brought against Fort, in the United States Circuit Court at Nashville, for the recovery of the money, and has called the attention of the Attorney for the District of Columbia to the facts, for such criminal or civil action as the case may warrant.

IRWIN'S JAIL QUARTERS.

The House having refused to relieve Richard B. Irwin from imprisonment in the common jail, Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway this afternoon went to the jail to make arrangements for his accommodation. Irwin has been assigned a room which will be rendered comfortable by the addition of winter furniture. It is expected that Irwin will be removed thither to-morrow or next day.

SENATOR GORDON TO THE LOUISIANA PATRIOTS.

Senator Gordon, having received numerous telegrams from New Orleans, has made a general reply to them as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, January 7, 1875. }

To Governor John McEnery, Lieutenant Governor Penn and R. H. Marr, New Orleans:

I congratulate you on the forbearance of the people. Still forbear. Bear every wrong, and if arrests and handcuffs are resorted to, still forbear and your rights will be vindicated by the American people. You cannot better subserve the interests of Louisiana, of the South generally and of liberty, than by continued forbearance, even unto death.

(Signed) J. B. GORDON.

THE STOWELL CADETSHIP.

The Committee on Naval Affairs resumed the investigation of the charge against Mr. Stowell for selling a naval cadetship. State Senator Graham, of Virginia, continued his testimony, and stated that Stowell knew of his transactions from first to last in connection with the sale of the cadetship. Graham was asked by ex-Governor Wells, attorney for Stowell, whether he had been charged with embezzling clothing and bedding in out of the State when agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, but declined to answer, on the ground that it was not pertinent to the investigation.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning resumed the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation, by asking Charles Albert again: "To whom did you pay the money disbursed by you under direction of Irwin?" Albert thereupon read to the Committee several letters, and would have continued, but the chairman, J. R. Hunt is said to have had 370 hogsheads of tobacco stored, the loss on which is $30,000; insurance $12,000.

Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7. — Both branches of the Legislature met at ten o'clock and organized promptly—the Senate, by the election of John Overmeyer, Republican, of Jennings county, as principal Secretary; W. H. Smith, Republican, of Cass county, as Assistant Secretary, and E. B. Monnifee, Independent, as principal Doorkeeper. The Republicans and Independents in the Senate compromised on a division of the offices in the House. Hon. David Turpie, Democrat, of Marion county, was elected Speaker by a strict party vote of six votes over the Republican and Independent nominees. In the organization of the House, the vote stood—Democrats, fifty-six; Republicans, thirty-five; Independents, nine. This gives the Independents only twelve votes on joint ballot, and leaves a clear Democratic majority of eight on joint ballot.

STATE NEWS.

Henry J. Jule, aged fifty years, fell dead in Erie on Monday.

The police of Philadelphia arrested 32,114 persons during 1874.

The Rev. Mr. Parker, rector of the Episcopal church, Greensburg, has resigned.

About a dozen families in Erie are sick from eating diseased beef.

A Greensburg family has used the same stove for twenty-eight years.

There 322 deaths in Philadelphia, last week—44 from consumption.

A Norristown pet crow committed suicide by swallowing a steel pen.

Rudolph Wolf committed suicide at Durlash, Lancaster county, on Monday.

Seven hundred and fifty tons of limestone was the fruit of a blast in Lancaster county.

The wife of Rev. Nathan J. Mitchell died very suddenly at Howard, Centre county, on the 30th ult., of paralysis.

The police of Harrisburg have arrested a gang of five expert thieves, who have been operating in that city for several months past.

Howard Shall, aged twenty-one, fell on the ice while skating at Lehighton, Lehigh county, and died in a few hours from concussion of the brain.

It is estimated that the expenses of the city of Philadelphia for 1875, will be $15,947,435. The appropriations by Councils amount to $11,258,589.

Mr. E. A. Corey, of Erie county, found $1,500 in bonds while gunning near West Springfield. They had been stolen, and secreted in the woods by the thief.

The Reading Hardware Company are engaged in filling an order for sixty thousand castors, the largest order for that class of goods ever filled in their establishment.

Mrs. Letitia Woelpper, who died in Philadelphia on Monday, had been elected by the Republicans to fill a vacancy in the Board of Directors, and would have entered upon the duties of the position on Tuesday.

Miss Jennie Britton, of Lewisburg, has gained reputation as a skater by traveling thirty two miles on the ice in three hours and thirty-five minutes. This shows that Britons never will be slaves to slow transit.

G. T. Elliott, of Erie, has received a verdict of $118 from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company for neglecting to ship one of his horses at the time agreed upon, the horse having been injured by the exposure consequent upon neglect.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of the 5th says: The Lehigh Iron Company made six thousand tons of pig iron during the six months ending December 31st, 1874. During the whole of this time only one stack was at work, and the product is looked upon as a heavy yield, especially as about three-fourths of it was X 1 iron.

The Reading Railroad Company has adopted the policy of retrenchment inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Central, and ordered a general reduction of ten per cent. of the salaries of all officers, agents and clerks, to take effect on the first of January, except in case of salaries under $450 per annum, in which the reduction will be less. Wages of labor are to be reduced from five to seven per cent. This reduction is general. In consequence of the dead lock between the coal operators and the miners, the car shops, rolling mill, machine shops and other shops of the company have been closed, and thus another large addition is made to the already great array of unemployed.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says: A condensed statement of the affairs of the Girard estate is now published.

The personal property inventoried $2,114 January fund, now amounting to $6,104,822 22 against $4,962,735 22 a year ago, includes real estate in the city assessed at $3,981,550, and outside of the county other real estate assessed at $1,634,567. The other assets include United States and city loans, the same amount in the Ridge Turnpike Company held last year, various sums in loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company and investments in stocks and bonds. The fund for improving Delaware avenue and Water street has increased $8,000, and is invested in City, Union Canal, Insurance, United States and Schuylkill Navigation stocks. The total receipts for the year were $759,611 73, against $551,547 42 last year and the expenditures, including $17,073 40 for the college, leave a balance on hand of $59,413 21, against $59,294 14 last years.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

New York Express Collides with a Freight Train Near Washington—Mail Agent Burned to Death—Express Matter Destroyed—No Passengers Seriously Hurt.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—The New York express, which left Washington at nine o'clock to-night, running over the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, when at Benning's station, about six miles from Washington, ran into a freight standing on the track. The engine of the express train was demolished, and the express cars, with their contents, were burned. Mail agent Flaman was burned to death in his car. It is reported that some of the passengers were bruised, but none seriously hurt.

BOSTON.

Message of Governor Gaston.

BOSTON, January 7.—Governor Gaston, in his message, strongly pronounces against the encroachment of Federal power on the rights of States, and urges the return to amicable relations as the only guarantee for the peace and prosperity of the nation at large. The funded debt of the State is $29,466,204. The sinking fund created for its redemption amounts to nearly $11,000,000; net debt less than $19,000,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1875.

TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

After some testimony was taken, the Court ruled that Lewis should stand aside on a challenge to the favor. After recess the jury was completed, as follows: Samuel Flote, roofer, sworn as the eighth juror; A. R. Case, druggist, ninth; Edward Whelan, builder, tenth; William H. Davis, dealer in real estate, eleventh, and Edward Blunt, paint dealer, twelfth. The Court then gave the usual instructions to the jury, and the case was adjourned until morning.

CALL FOR A LOUISIANA MEETING.

The following address to the citizens of New York, calling on them to meet and protest against military interference in Louisiana, was issued this evening:

To the Citizens of New York:—To-day's Associated Press dispatches of the events which took place in our sister city of New Orleans, present the most marked attack upon the rights of American citizenship which has ever been made since the establishment of our Government. A legislative body of a sister State, peaceably assembled, has been broken into and dispersed by Federal troops acting under orders from the President of the United States. To give expression to the outraged feelings which every citizen of a free Commonwealth must experience to a crime, happily in this country so unparalleled, against the underlying principles of our Government, we ask you to assemble, irrespective of party ties, at Cooper Institute, Monday evening, January 11th.

William Cullen Bryant, William H. Wickham, William M. Evarts, William B. Duncan, August Belmont, Manton Marble, Whitelaw Reid, Charles A. Dana, Sydney Webster, and others.

FIRE RECORD.

Tobacco Warehouses Burned at Baltimore—Loss $290,000.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—The State tobacco warehouses, on Long Dock, were completely destroyed by fire to-night. It is said that 2,700 hogsheads of tobacco were stored in the warehouses, the loss on which is estimated at $270,000. The loss on the buildings is $20,000; insurance $80,000. The tobacco was principally from Maryland and Ohio. It is impossible to ascertain, to-night, the names of the owners or the amount of insurance. J. R. Hunt is said to have had 370 hogsheads of tobacco stored, the loss on which is $30,000; insurance $12,000.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273 25
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.

BUY THE GREAT
White River Flour

Dealers can make more money handling this Flour than from all the balance of their business.
Never Fails to Give Satisfaction.
☞ 25 CENTS PER BARREL Allowed on Flour if paid in Ten Days.
REMITTANCES MUST BE ON TIME or no Discounts will be allowed.

Goshen Cheese
AND
THE GREAT IRISH SOAP.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—ONE OR two Lady Canvassers. Address (giving former experience), G. C. M., Commercial office.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Scientific Machine Works of A. KELLY & MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH CASH capital of $12,000, an experienced accountant to make the books and manage the business. Address, with real name and address, Lock Box 1202, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good first and second class Country Property. Small Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or apply to R. S. KEYS, Real Estate Agent, Office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board. Apply at No. 60 Ross street.

FOR RENT — STOREROOM AND Dwelling, No. 179 Penn street, Allegheny. Possession immediately. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, 44x60 feet, with good entrance, located on Smithfield street. The party having had it as a three story hotel. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE Office on first floor, with fire-proof Vault, Counters, &c., suitable for Banking House or other office; well lighted and heated; Washington Hall Closet, &c. Inquire at Mechanics' and Manufacturers' National Bank.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM ON MAIN street, Pleasantown, opposite one Hotel and just between two others, on same side of street; two-story Brick House, Room 18 feet deep, 17 feet wide and 14 feet high, open front; 2 Rooms and Kitchen in Cellar, cemented, under all. Apply to E. A. LANG, Pleasantown, Pa.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-story Frame House, with front, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with improvements, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

LOW RENTS FOR HARD TIMES—A Fine Storeroom, 55 Market street, Key with N. Holmes & Sons, next door. Possession immediately. Also,

Large three-story Warehouse in rear of above; suitable for manufacturing or storage. Possession 1st of April.

Warehouse, 153 Liberty street, opposite Union street. Key with S. Lindsay, Jr., next door.

A Vacant Lot, 60x80 feet, corner Liberty and Fifth streets, suitable for a machine shop.

Address by mail, JOHN WAY, Jr., Sewickley, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting and No. 1 "Oil'y Finish" Harness Leather at THORP & DUNN'S, 14 Market street.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN COAL FLATS, 50x8 feet, in good condition; will carry 20,000 bushels of Coal. Apply to JOHN WAY, 132 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street; Brick House, 20x90; Lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street; Brick three-story House, 20x60; Lot 20x80 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, Seventh ward; Frame House of 7 Rooms; Gas, Water, Washhouse; paved sidewalk; Lot 40x100 feet. Apply to J. A. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GARDEN FARM, 12 Acres, near Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad; House, Stable and Fruit Trees; low. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other house, and warranted. BARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., 38 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL MACHINERY—Priestly saw tilts, Every Machine guaranteed. Send for Illustrated Circular and price list. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL, 49 Ross street, Fifth avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 30x36; twelve Portable Engines from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; Sawing Machines, Shingle Machines, DERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—PATENT REPORTS—A set of 61 Volumes, containing a complete list of Patents from the organization of the Government in 1790 to July 1, 1874. Price $120. If preferred, $20 may be sent with the order, and the balance collected when the books are received by express, C. O. D. Address G. E. N., this office.

FOR SALE — FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 26 inches to 44 inches in diameter, and 10 feet to 16 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works. No. 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 28 Acres, two miles of Baden Station, Beaver county; 28 Acres in fine Timber; new Frame House of 6 Rooms; large new Barn; first class Orchard; 200 peach trees; level; suits for Dairy Stock or Grain; well watered; Coal under it. Price $125 per Acre. We have some smaller Tracts for sale. 136 Acres in Indiana county, price $6,000, and a 250 Acre Farm in Ohio, for $15,000. Price $12,000. STEVENSON & WITHERS'S Farm Agency, 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, near St. Clair Hotel.

NOTICES.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, will be held at the Hospital, at DINNOCK, on THURSDAY, January 14th, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

J. A. HARPER, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF MILNOR LODGE No. 287, A. Y. M., will meet at MASONIC HALL, at 8 o'clock P. M., TO-MORROW, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, ROBERT D. HOBLAND.

GEORGE L. WHITNEY, W. M.

NOTICE — "L. D. P. A."— There will be a Regular Meeting of the Ladies' Dealers' Protective Association, at Allegheny, on FRIDAY, January 8th, held at MALTBY'S HALL, Fifth avenue, at 2 P. M. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

CHAS. NAHMMACHER, Secretary.

NOTICE—

THOMAS A. PARKE

Has been admitted to an interest in our business to date from January 1st, 1875.

LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,
186 Federal street, Allegheny city.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Dealers in the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office. I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

INVEST YOUR MONEY IN
Ten Per Cent.
SCHOOL AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

INVESTORS desiring full information concerning these or other securities, are invited to call on

LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN,
Stock and Bond Broker,
96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Letters of inquiry from parties residing out of the city, will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

BAKERS' FLOUR.

LARGEST VARIETY AND LOWEST PRICES IN THIS C

The Commercial.

FRIDAY JANUARY 8, 1875.

THE *Post* has become a rhetorical vitriol thrower.

WE ARE indebted to Auditor General ALLEN for a copy of his report for the year ending November 30, 1874.

"If they did not want to see another civil war, they should call off the Federal bayonets from Louisiana."—*Sunset Cox.*

MR. COX is an effusive little man, with a wonderful volume of voice for his size.

WHY did not those protesting New Orleans merchants and preachers show a little of their pretended love of liberty and respect for law, when the White Leaguers were engaged in intimidating and murdering their political opponents?

THE steady and persistent economy of our people since the panic is, at length beginning to tell on the financial condition of the country. Within the past two years there has been an increase of ninety millions of dollars in the savings banks of the manufacturing States of the Union.

DISBURSEMENTS of the January dividends in all the principal cities are now in full progress, gradually putting money into circulation and increasing the amount seeking investment. By the end of the present month this will probably develop some degree of activity in speculation of the better kind.

GOVERNOR TILDEN, in his inaugural to the New York Legislature, declared that "the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth amendments have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations, and people of all sections." The veteran political voyageur may have intended to tell the truth, but it is quite evident that he ran hard aground on a lie.

THE New York press is "surprised" at the small number of mercantile failures which have occurred at the turn of the year. What few there were are said to be the late wrecks of the panic, having little immediate cause; while, on the other hand, there is an evident spirit and energy in business enterprises, and an awakening confidence in the future on every hand.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company has probably received its last payment under the Subsidy act. The Postmaster General has suspended the disbursement of all moneys on account of subsidies to the company until the opinion of the law officer of the Postoffice Department, which has been asked for, is given as to the propriety of making further payments.

KING KALAKAUA is beginning to grow weary of snow and ice, and to long for the balmier winds of his warm Pacific seas. Let us hope his visit may at least contribute something toward breaking down the miserable prejudice of color. To be sure he is a king, but that fact does not change the color of his skin, or straighten the kinks in his hair, or hide the oleaginous appearance of his face.

"The rank is but the guinea stamp—
The man's the gowd for a' that."

THE New Hampshire Republicans will hold their State nominating Convention next Tuesday. The recent Democratic nomination for Governor is by no means acceptable to all the members of that party. Many are reported to be bitterly disappointed, and some go so far as to declare that there is no hope of success for the ticket. If, now the Republicans shall make their selections with wisdom, and prosecute the campaign with energy, they have it in their power to redeem the State.

THE Grangers are not to have it all their own way, after all—at least not without a struggle. A case coming up at Erie, to which the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company was a party, Mr. J. Ross THOMPSON, attorney for that corporation, asked of the court the privilege of challenging Grangers "for cause." His request was refused, but he intimated strongly that the matter would not end there, as a railroad company might as well confess judgment at once as to go to trial with jurors so prejudiced against them as the Grangers must of necessity be.

AS WAS anticipated, the House yesterday passed the Senate Finance bill without amendment. There is no doubt that it will promptly receive the President's signature. The country is to be congratulated on the settlement of this vexed question. The general sentiment of business men seems to have been that, if the measure was objectionable, which it was, it was the best which could at present be had. The passage of the bill takes the finance question out of politics, for the time being; since, although the next House will be Democratic, it will not be able to undo the financial legislation of the present Congress, inasmuch as the position of the Senate cannot possibly be changed for four years to come.

THE people of Boston, in view of the enormous sums of money that have been lavished on the public schools of that city, are beginning to complain that they cost more than they come to. Last year, it appears, the city spent $1,885,720 for educational purposes. Ten years ago she spent $471,281, and twenty years ago $273,251, yet the number of scholars has not increased half as fast as the expenses, the average cost of the schools having grown from $12 12 per scholar in 1854 to $40 07 per scholar in 1872. The trouble probably is that these modern Athenians have attached too exclusive importance to the education of the intellect, which is but one of the innate faculties. We have by no means solved the grave and many-sided problem of popular education, yet.

A REMEDY FOR BUSINESS PROSTRATION.

Pittsburgh is an exceptional American city. While all others of similar magnitude have various industries and different causes contributing to their progress and prosperity, certain interests so completely dominate all others here as to leave their impress upon everything in and around us, stamping our trade with their insignia, and signalizing our locality in the estimation of all the world. Prominent and most important of these are the iron and coal industries. No place in America, if anywhere, possesses such advantages for the working of iron and the production of coal as the region bordering the head of the Ohio river, and the utilization of these advantages, by intelligent industry and wide-reaching enterprise, have made us the marked center of a continent.

Naturally, the prostration of these industries is felt by our people to a degree that communities with less concentrated enterprises can scarcely realize. When our furnaces, rolling mills and iron manufactories stop, the whole machinery of business is checked. As coal production is limited, trade is cramped, and thousands of laborers, skilled and unskilled, are reduced to idleness and want. The sad experience of certain great manufacturing cities in England is repeated on the banks of the Allegheny and Monongahela, with this redeeming feature, that here, on the verge of the great Mississippi Valley, food is never lacking, though the means wherewith to obtain it may be wanting to many.

Such being the peculiarity of our dominating industry, it follows that the best and only remedy for "hard times" here is to have a demand created for what we are prepared to supply, and whatever can be done to secure this end should be accomplished, if within the range of honest possibility. Should an active demand spring up in the West and South-west for iron, Pittsburgh would, as if by magic, rise from her inertia and depression, and assume her natural condition of activity. No one familiar with our trade and home resources will for a moment question this, nor would the veriest casuist among us hesitate to accomplish such a desired end, if it could be obtained by fair and legitimate means.

The question naturally arises here, can it not be obtained? Is there not some plan by which the cloud over our business may be dispelled, and the floods of prosperity again started? Congress is striving for such results by attempted legislation on the finances, and theorists are elaborating schemes by which idle millions may be brought into active use. All classes seem to admit that our present business depression is more the result of impaired confidence than of any actual crisis. Harvests have been abundant; importations have not been exorbitant; economy and prudence have taken the place of extravagance and speculation; and, in short, the country is ready to rise, like a giant refreshed with wine, if only a proper stimulant can be found to waken it from its lethargy.

It seems probable that such a remedy can at once be found in the project now pending in Congress to aid, by a simple Government guarantee of interest on a limited number of bonds, the completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad. The amount of aid required to complete this great trans-continental line of roadway is an indorsement of about three and one-half millions of dollars per year, and for this an aggregate of seventy millions of dollars would, in a brief time, be put in circulation in channels where such an influx of money would bring life and activity to many interests and prosperity to thousands of people. The trade of the Mississippi river, and the cities upon it—cities that have always been the best customers for Pittsburgh—would, by the stimulus of this great work, be revived, and our producers would have a hundred markets to supply. The iron trade would of necessity be revived, because the amount of that product required to complete the fifteen hundred miles of roadway yet to be built would in value run into millions, and, with the money ready, every mill would be put in operation. The construction of a great work like this expands and creates business. Many auxiliary or tributary interests would follow it into progress toward completion, and every one of these would contribute toward the country's prosperity.

The advantage of this mode of relief is that it is immediate and certain, while the "specie payment," "convertible bond," and "free banking" projects, while perhaps, very good in their way, are to a degree experimental, based on untried theories, requiring months and years to perfect in practice before they can bring their fruits. The money to build the Texas Pacific Railroad can be had at once if the Government indorses the interest on its bonds. It is ready in Europe and it is lying idle in our own financial centers. All that is wanted to bring it forth and put it in circulation, is confidence, and this a Government indorsement will create. There is no risk in the plan, because the Government is amply secured, and will save more each year by having the road completed than the amount of interest it guarantees, and the beneficial effects of its consummation on the business of our people, as well as on that of the entire South and South-west, would be as immediate as it would unquestionably be important.

THE MESSAGE AND EDUCATION.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S message, we may safely take for granted, has been or will be carefully read by every intelligent citizen of the State. It is an interesting document, interesting in the variety and character of its topics and in the satisfactory clearness with which each of them is treated. If any reader could be supposed doubtful about or unable to appreciate the responsibility and dignity of the office of a Pennsylvania legislator, such misgiving must vanish, we fancy, in view of the range and importance of the subjects which the Governor's message lays before the legislative body of the Commonwealth for practical consideration and disposition. Among them are questions upon the right settlement of which the prosperity and welfare of the State depends, and which certainly call for the most thoughtful and earnest inquiry and deliberation on the part of the people's representatives.

In connection with the subject of education Governor HARTRANFT again directs attention to a topic which was made prominent in his message of last year, the establishment of industrial schools. He even offers some suggestions respecting a plan by which, as he thinks, a portion of the youth of the State might be trained in practical arts. Doubtless the Governor's suggestions will be respectfully and seriously considered, not only by the members of the Legislature, but by all citizens who feel the importance of the interest involved. During the last twelve months various indications have shown that the subject is one of increasing popular concern. It has become abundantly evident that while public interest in our common school system grows ever more lively, the conviction grows and extends that the system with its present methods does not effect all the results it might fairly be expected to produce. And this statement applies to other States as well as Pennsylvania. There is believed to be a lamentably extensive waste of time and energy on the part of both teachers and pupils. Perplodying or adapting venerable phrases, one might say, things are done which ought not to be done, and things are left undone which ought to be done. In other words, many pupils are required to spend too much time in the pursuit of studies which, however interesting or useful in themselves, are of comparatively small practical account to the students; while the same pupils are not required to pursue studies which bear directly upon the occupations by which they expect to earn a livelihood. These defects of our public schools have been indicated and illustrated in a singularly powerful and effective manner by Dr. GEORGE WOODS, of the Western University, in an address delivered some months ago at Shippensburg and since published in pamphlet form. The criticism seems to have struck every competent reader as just and irrefutable, and it possesses particular interest in connection with Governor HARTRANFT'S suggestions touching industrial education. Certainly the public schools of the State cannot be regarded as fully accomplishing their purpose until the limited period within which they impart their training and instruction to each successive generation of pupils shall be turned to the uttermost practical account. In order that this measure of efficiency may be attained, utility in the just sense of the term must be kept steadily and constantly in view. Hence the course of study must be arranged with immediate reference to the length of time during which the average pupil can attend school and to the probable needs of the pupil after completing his school career. Hence manifestly in the common school course there is no leisure for either intellectual luxuries or intellectual superfluities. Every hour of school time ought to be devoted, in so far as may be possible, to the acquisition of such knowledge and skill as shall be required or found useful in one or another of those branches of art or trade by which bread is to be earned. Who will pretend that these views are at present regarded with any sufficient care or scrupulosity either in arranging or in teaching the common school course. While it is not meant that the common school life should or could, with advantage, be made equivalent to a mechanical or business apprenticeship, it might be made apprenticeship to subsequent, practical life in a degree not realized, and indeed hardly thought of, by many educators at the present time.

Another thing essential doubtless to the completeness and efficiency of the common school system is the addition of the feature to which Governor HARTRANFT has called attention in two successive messages. Industrial schools supplement the great educational reform of the last thirty years in Germany, Switzerland, France, Austria, Great Britain, and indeed in every progressive country of Europe. Some of our own Eastern States also have done well in the same direction. These are the schools in which have been trained the artisans, engineers, etc., who, coming to this country, have found remunerative engagements, and take the lead of Americans in the industrial development of the country. For the sake of the people as well as for the sake of economical progress, schools of the kind are the great want of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Governor's zeal and persistence in urging their establishment are evidently inspired by observation and public spirit. Such schools once organized, besides supplying indispensable instruction, would naturally exert a powerful and beneficial influence upon the entire school system, as they would directly tend to stimulate the schools below in the practical direction wherein they are now most defective.

Governor HARTRANFT again renews his appeal in favor of compulsory education, and in commending the subject to the attention of the Legislature he undoubtedly moves with a prevalent tendency of the time. Whatever may be thought of the policy, there can be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of its discussion. Pennsylvanians will watch with lively interest the experiment of compulsion being tried, or rather about to be tried, in the State of New York. Between the homogeneous population of any New England State and the motley population of Pennsylvania the differences are such as to make it unsafe for one to follow the example of the other, at least in some things. But New York and Pennsylvania are more alike, and the success of an experiment in one might warrant its trial in the other.

STAND BY THE RIGHT!

The dispatch of General SHERIDAN to the President contains the only practical suggestion yet made for the settlement of the Louisiana difficulties. The White League and the other armed organizations framed exclusively for intimidation, and for maintaining the rule of Might against Right, must be treated as armed resistants of the Government. They cannot be regarded as combatants, because there is not an actual existence of war; but they are in arms against lawful authority, and that constitutes them just what SHERIDAN calls them, "banditti." We have no doubt that SHERIDAN could soon put them down and subdue them; and the true policy of the Government is to clothe him with ample power to compel them to lay down their arms and submit to the peaceful execution of the laws, or exterminate them. SHERIDAN understands the case thoroughly, and his judgment that nothing short of the most heroic treatment will cure the disease should be concurred in and acted upon promptly.

The White League is an armed menace to the Government. It seeks to rule by force, and no free government can for one moment tolerate the idea of permitting its citizens to form military organizations to secure by menace the success of one political party over another. The action of the League in its meetings, in resolving that its members would not employ any one who voted the Republican ticket, nor deal with them, was a direct conspiracy, backed up by a military array, to force the Republicans of Louisiana either to vote the Democratic ticket or leave the State. Their appeal was not to reason, but to brute power; not to the peaceful operation of the laws, but to the musket; not to a calm decision at the ballot box, but to a ballot box in which every vote deposited against them subjected the voter to menace and danger. There was no freedom of action left to the voters of Louisiana. They were like the army of the first NAPOLEON when called upon to vote upon declaring the Empire; they were free to vote as they pleased; but every one who voted against the Empire would have to step ten paces to the front and be shot.

Men who arm themselves, and take to the road to rob the passers-by, are bandits; and men who arm themselves to force others to vote with them or abstain from voting, are very properly set down as "banditti." The one class robs people of their property. The other class robs them of their rights. Both are alike criminal, and should be subjected to the same treatment. If the White Leaguers were mere armed robbers of property, they would be hunted down without mercy; and why should they not, when engaged in robbing men of their dearest rights, be dealt with as summarily?

The people of the South must be taught that they cannot rule by the bayonet; and that, when they appeal to it, they must expect the bayonet to put them down. He that taketh up the sword shall perish by the sword. The White League was the first to appeal to force; and force must be used in answer. There would have been no necessity to use the army to expel intruders into the legislative halls, if they had not extorted, at the point of the bayonet, the unwarranted certificates upon which they sat up a fraudulent claim of election.

The armed rioters of the South must first be put down, and the country will stand by the President in rigorously enforcing the laws. Give SHERIDAN the power he asks for; and when he has disarmed the "banditti," and broken up their Leagues, and reduced them to a quiet subjection to the laws, it will be time enough to consider what other remedies are necessary to the pacification of the South. The first thing to do is to put down the armed conspiracy of White Leaguers, which has suppressed freedom of speech and action in Louisiana, and when its citizens are really free to act without fear or restraint, they may safely be left to settle their own affairs for themselves.

As to the real facts connected with the present outbreak, the following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* sums them up concisely and correctly:

It is to be remembered, in the first place, that the Democrats attempted to seize the legislative department of the government of Louisiana by force and fraud, and that they succeeded partially in their design. When the Legislature assembled fifty-two Republicans and fifty Democrats were present. The latter hurriedly nominated a chairman, and without affording the House time to vote, declared him elected. He rushed to the chair, pushed the clerk away by force and assumed control of the body. He then proceeded to swear in as members five Democrats who had no more right to membership in the body than our City Councilmen have. Having thus secured a majority, the whole fifty-five Democrats voted for Wiltz for Speaker and he himself announced that he was elected. Here was a revolutionary act which could not be tolerated without utter subversion of every principle of republican government and the gravest injury to the State. It was a fraud effected by violence, and if it had been allowed to remain triumphant, the people would have been cheated of their rights and a scandalous injustice would have been done.

In the second place, it is to be observed that the presence of the troops in the Legislative hall was requested by the legal majority of the body. It is said that the Democrats first asked for the troops to clear the lobby and to give them protection; but we are not sure that this was the case. However, the fifty-two Republican members, forming the majority, signed a petition asking Governor Kellogg to help them to oust the intruding Democrats, who pretended to be, but were not, members. The Governor called upon the Federal authorities to assist him, as he had a right to do, and assistance was given in the manner authorized by the Constitution. Thereupon the entire Democratic delegation withdrew, and the entire Democratic party throughout the length and breadth of the land began to scream that liberty had been dethroned and trampled under foot by military despotism. The mass of the people, however, will perceive that the fraudulent Democrats were arrested in the act of seizing the State government by fraudulent means, that the Federal troops were summoned by a majority of the Legislature, and that the interference of the soldiers was done in exact accordance with the requirements of the law. We are willing to leave those indisputable facts to the intelligent judgment of the American people, well assured that their verdict will sustain the action of the President.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Forney and Lucy Hooper are both trying to enliven the Philadelphia *Press*, and Lucy seems to Hooper up livelier than the proprietor.

A fund has been raised for the erection of a monument at Liverpool to the memory of the late John Laird. To do the distinguished deceased ample justice, it would be well, if it were possible, to fish up the figure-head of the Alabama, and let that do its duty by keeping the memory of its author green.

Seth Ledgard Phelps, who has been nominated to succeed ex-Representative Blow, of Missouri, as Commissioner of the District of Columbia, was in the volunteer navy during the war, commanded a gunboat on the Mississippi river, rendering good service during Grant's Vicksburg campaign, and enjoys the confidence, esteem and personal friendship of the President.

It is now reported that Archbishop Manning came back from his recent visit to Rome a disappointed and unhappy man. It appears that instead of being welcomed by the Pope, he was very decidedly snubbed, and that the course he pursued in reference to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, and in other recent matters, is not approved at the Vatican.

Remarking on the report that the daughters of the late Horace Greeley have sent to a gentleman in Kansas their father's gold pencil, on the ground that he was the first person to nominate him for the Presidency, the Washington *Star* thinks a dose of cold poison would have been a much more appropriate present. It was undoubtedly his nomination for the Presidency and the worry consequent on an active political campaign that broke down Mr. Greeley's health and sent him to his grave. But for that bit of flattery, we believe he would be alive and well to-day.

Joe Jefferson has written a long letter from St. Louis to his counsel in New York, ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, saying that he has received from a collecting firm in Broadway, a notice that he is indebted to the Genealogical Publishing Society of New York in $2,887 96. He remembers that over two years ago he was requested to call at the society's rooms on "important business." He went, and was told that they wished to print the story of his life. They asked only that he should give them the facts. He referred them to a dramatic agent, who, he said, had printed his biography, and then bade them adieu. He denies that he entered into a contract with the society to pay them any sum of money to publish his biography, and was astonished when he received the notice above mentioned from the collecting firm.

THE "Ledger Almanac" for 1875 has come to hand. As usual, it is a valuable work for reference. It would be almost impossible to condense more useful information into such small space. The "Almanac" is given to every subscriber to the Philadelphia *Ledger*; and an idea of that paper's influence may be had from the fact that it required an edition of 110,000 of the work to supply those entitled to it.

THE SNOW STORM.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow; and driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight; the whitened air
Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven,
And veils the farm house at the garden's end.
And sled and traveler stopped, the courier's feet
Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit
Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed
In a tumultuous privacy of storm.
Come see the north wind's magic masonry.
Out of an unseen quarry, evermore
Furnished with tile, the fierce artificer
Curves his white bastions with projected roof
Round every windward stake or tree or door;
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So fanciful, so savage; naught cares he
For number or proportion. Mockingly,
On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreaths;
A swan-like form invests the hidden thorn;
Fills up the fathomless lane from wall to wall,
Maugre the farmer's sighs; and at the gate
A tapering turret overtops the work.
And when his hours are numbered, and the world
Is all his own, retiring as he were not,
Leaves, when the sun appears, astonished Art
To mimic in slow structures, stone by stone,
Built in an age, the mind-wind's night-short work,
The frolic architecture of the snow.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Those hungry Louisiana White Leaguers are getting their little Phil, now.

The Washington *Star* is out in a handsome new dress. It is a star which always twinkles radiantly.

The construction of new tonnage at all our ports for 1874 footed up in round numbers 250,000 tons.

A frenzy for stock dabbling has seized upon the entire population of San Francisco, including the ladies.

"He spits in his own face who spits against the wind." The Louisaina reactionists seem to forget this.

Last year a smaller number of immigrants arrived at the port of New York than in any year since 1862.

Shame. The students of the University of Indiana refuse to recite to Miss Morrison, who has been elected tutor.

Mark Twain is hashing up another play, said to be a dramatization of "Roughing It in the Sandwich Islands."

As an expression of doubt "too thin" has been discarded in Philadelphia. It is now "not sufficiently materialized."

A convention of the fruit-growers of the Northwest is in session at Chicago. Their discussions will form a fruitful theme.

Cuba's sugar crop is a weighty matter—1,600,000,000 pounds. Enough to sweeten about a fourth part of this very sour world.

Eli Perkins is the only man in the country who can wrap the drapery of his cars about him and lie down to pleasant dreams.

The United States has obtained the Parisian premium for beautiful women, and Pittsburgh is justly entitled to the home premium.

It is alleged that the Lake Shore Railroad Company is in debt to the amount of $100,000 to the Department of Internal Revenue.

George Armour, Esq., has been elected President of the Chicago Board of Trade. There is opportunity here for a pun, but we refrain.

The reports from all the Signal Service stations in the North and West show very cold weather. Ice men are rejoicing and harvesting.

A New York paper says that a certain distinguished clergyman "was intended for the ministry when he was in his cradle." Born with a caul?

St. Louis is the flour manufacturing center of the United States. During 1873, her mills turned out 1,294,708 barrels of flour, and last year 1,573,332 barrels.

The immense number of amethysts lately found in Brazil, has caused so great a depreciation in their value that there is no longer any sale for them in Europe.

Business. A salesman in one of the principal wholesale manufacturing houses in New York sold $140,000 worth of goods in a trip of ten days during the past month.

Mismanagement. The revenue of New York city from its docks is only $300,000 per annum. The property is very valuable, and ought to yield ten-fold larger returns.

Emerson says that "poetry teaches the enormous force of a few words, and, in proportion to the inspiration, checks loquacity." The editor of the *Post* should study Shakespeare.

A writer in the Boston *Journal* seriously remarks: "The rascality of Spence Pettis and the righteous sentence he is now serving in our State prison, can but meet the approval of *all honest men.*"

It is now regarded as certain that the tax on tea and coffee will be restored by the present Congress. The great falling off in customs receipts is thought to have rendered this step necessary.

Ex-Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, President of that lottery scheme, has not yet informed the confiding souls who trusted him, what day of the week the 29th day of February, 1875, comes on.

Panama already begins to feel the quickening of the commercial prosperity in store for her when the ship canal now in her harbors shall have become an accomplished fact. It is alive with business activity.

The statistician of the Agricultural Bureau reports that in September last there were fully twenty-four per cent. less hogs then fattening for market than were reported at the same date in the year preceding.

The Italian papers contain an advertisement of "Augusto Passaglia, sculptor. (Author of the Lincoln monument recently inaugurated in America.)" It seems as if Mr. Mead ought to take some notice of this.

There were more actresses arrested in New York city last year than professional thieves, and nearly as many actors, as many teachers, more physicians, four times as many musicians, and nearly three times as many lawyers.

No reformatory for juvenile female delinquents exists in Western New York. The result is that girls under sixteen, when convicted of vagrancy, etc., are set free, to again become, substantially, outlaws in the midst of society.

The business of the Supreme Court has accumulated to a degree quite beyond the ability of the court to transact it. Over seven hundred cases are awaiting trial, and the number is constantly increasing, despite the utmost exertions of the bench.

OHIO NEWS.

Cleveland is now entirely free from the small-pox.

The new Second Presbyterian church on Elm street, Cincinnati, was formally opened on Sunday. The church is one of the largest and finest in the West, and is provided with a $12,000 organ.

The wife of John Johnston, found guilty of the murder of Andrew Johnson, has intimated to the authorities at Cleveland within the past few days, that he was guilty of a similar crime in Negaunee, Michigan, about a year ago.

A large force of men have commenced grading on the Newcastle and Lake Erie Railway between Sandusky and Youngstown. The portion of the line now under contract runs from Sandusky southerly to Zoar, one hundred miles.

The new bridge over the Muskingum river between Taylorsville and Duncan's Falls, just completed, is said to be the longest bridge in the State, being seven hundred and eighty-five feet from one approach to the other.

The Cincinnati School of Design has a class in carving of 150 members, twenty-six of whom are married ladies. During the year they have had in hand, or completed, 822 pieces of work in wood, besides tasks in metal and like painting.

The United States Fish Commissioner has tendered Ohio her share of landlocked salmon, shad and salt water salmon. The landlocked salmon will be placed in small lakes near Cleveland, and the salt water fish will be placed in the Maumee, Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami rivers.

The *Noble County Republican* says: It now seems that the vein of iron ore on the Wescott farm above Belle Valley, will pay to work. Workmen who have been engaged for a week past in stripping claim to have at last found a true vein of rich iron ore twelve to sixteen inches in thickness.

Several ministers of Columbus, have recently, from their pulpits, attacked the theaters. Last Sunday, Mr. Keene, of the Methodist church, assailed the members of the theatrical profession in sweeping language, and Mrs. Sargent, wife of Manager Sargent, of the Athenæum, comes out in a letter replying to Mr. Keene, disputing all his points and challenging any imputation upon the character of the ladies of the profession in that city. Her letter has excited much attention.

There arrived at the port of Toledo, during 1874, 4,356 vessels, of a tonnage of 1,077,614, and manned by 35,841 men, which carried 5,624,303 bushels of wheat, 5,329,617 bushels of corn, 1,035,266 bushels of oats, 121,577 barrels of flour, 2,132 barrels of pork, 10,827,000 feet of lumber, 4,718,000 staves, 1,115,000 feet of timber, 3,598 tons of coal, and 2,115 tons of pig iron. Included in the shipments was a cargo of 23,000 bushels of corn direct through to Europe—the first in the history of the port.

OHIO RAILROADS.

Report of Commissioner Thompson—Expenditures—Receipts—Increase of Stock, Dividends, &c., &c.—Not a Very Flattering Showing.

The annual report of John G. Thompson, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, has been filed with Governor Allen. It shows the following facts and figures: During the year reports have been received from sixty-nine roads; nine of these have done little more than make a preliminary survey, and have spent very little money for construction.

The aggregate length of lines reported either wholly or partly in Ohio, main line, branches and sidings, is 9,789 miles of track, an increase over last year of 525 miles. The aggregate cost of these tracks was $481,208,481, an increase of $22,173,487 over last year; aggregate of paid in and issued capital stock of lines is reported at $264,957,620, an increase within the year of $17,857,707; amount of the funded debt, $19,872,681; total, $277,697,997, being an increase of $19,676,053 51 funded, and $4,388,967 54 unfunded; a total increase of the debt of $24,065,821 05, or an increase of stock and combined of $41,923,528 78 for the past year.

There is a reported increase of rolling stock over last year of two hundred and seventy-one locomotives, thirty-six express and baggage cars, eighty-six passenger and three thousand eight hundred and sixteen freight and other cars. There is a decrease in the cost of maintenance of way and structures for the past year, compared with the previous one, of $452,507 38; for maintenance of cars, $2,022,578 39; an increase in that of motive power of $1,091,462 90. There was a decrease in the cost of constructing transportation of $681,869 22, and of general expenses of $689,690 92, making a total decrease of expense of operating roads of $2,755,582 82, or 5.12-100 per cent. The aggregate length of tracks laid in Ohio up to June 30, was 4,374 miles of main line and branches, and 1,441 of other tracks, or a total of 5,515 miles, being an increase of 211 miles main track and branches, and 97 miles sidings, or total of 308 miles for the year. This is 164 miles main and 60 miles side track less than was constructed the preceding year. The aggregate cost of roads within Ohio, up to June 30, 1874, was $268,084,952, an average of $61,421 55 per mile. The additional amount of $4,252,800, $15,000 is reported as expended on 405 miles of line, graded and in different stages of construction, making a total of 9,367 2-10 miles, an increase of 5.62-100 per cent. The capital stock representing these roads is $6,150,547,397, and the debt is $152,433,365 33.

Of the above amount of stock, 85 per cent. is held by 14,527 citizens of Ohio. During the past year there was laid 1,287 miles of rail, of which 156 miles were with steel rails. This is 274 less than last year.

Nineteen iron, seventy-seven wood, and six other bridges and one tunnel, and 407 miles of fence, were built during the year.

The gross earnings on the roads in Ohio last year were $57,177,129 24, or $8,861 59 per mile. This is $998,202 65 less than for the previous year. The expenses aggregate $37,063,373 85, or $5,450 94; this leaves $10,113,855 80, or $2,410 75 per mile operated, against $2,810 48 per mile last year.

The total number of passengers reported carried during the year was 14,886,294, an increase of 1,666,000. These passengers paid $182,223,304, or an average from each of $1 16. During the year 25,604,776 tons of freight were carried, which yields a revenue of $49,608,576, an average of $1 94 per ton. The report shows nine roads which charge an amount in excess of that allowed by law.

In addition to the cars owned by organized stock company freight lines regularly running over lines in Ohio, but not required to make any report of their doings in Ohio, the report shows there is in use one hundred locomotives, twenty-seven express and baggage cars, sixty-one passenger, one hundred and forty-four drawing room and sleeping cars, and 117 other cars owned principally by parties not residents of Ohio and not subject to taxation in Ohio. An aggregate of 27,711 persons are employed by railroad companies in Ohio, which is 1,722 less than for 1873. During the year $117,650 was paid for injuries to persons, $75,547 for animals killed, and $287,272 for loss of goods and baggage, or for these three items $482,470. Dividends were only paid by seventeen companies, and amounted to $6,519,218, a falling off of 37.36 per cent. from last year. During the year 219 persons were killed and 246 injured.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1875 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has attained a circulation of a million per annum, of every year for about one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1875 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a three cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,254 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, free of U. S. tax, on all sums, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Rules, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BEERY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
T. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jr., Wm. Phillips, Wm. McCandless, Joshua Rhodes, S. R. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher L. Magee.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRMS OF ELKINS, BLY & CO. and DAVID BLY & CO., are this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firms will be settled by the firm of ELKINS & BLACK.

DAVID BLY.
G. W. ELKINS.
G. C. BLACK.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of ELKINS & BLACK, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Manufacturing of Refining and Lubricating Oils.

G. W. ELKINS.
G. C. BLACK.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRMS OF ELKINS, BLY & CO. and DAVID BLY & CO., I cheerfully recommend my late partners, under the firm name of ELKINS & BLACK, to the patronage of the trade.

DAVID BLY.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1875.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PENNA.,
Opens January 6th.
Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For Circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa., or
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

IMPORTANT
TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS
OF
LARD OILS.

No PURE Lard Oil will stand a lower temperature than 40 degs. Fahrenheit. Lard Oils adulterated with Mineral Oil, Cotton Seed Oil, Whale Oil, Elephant Oil, etc., (known to the Trade as Mixed Oils), are not so liable to chill as a STRICTLY PURE Winter Strained Lard Oil, and so get credit for more than they merit; but, like all adulterated articles, should be avoided, as they do less service, and are particularly undesirable for Miners' use, as they cause the lamp to smoke.

Our oils are absolutely pure and of uniform quality.

PROCTER & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI, O.

For sale in Pittsburgh by all Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Oil Dealers. Trade only supplied by our Agent,

T. W. MYERS,
No. 124 SECOND AVENUE.

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875

HATS, CAPS
AND
FURS!

A Large and Attractive Stock
OF
NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,
FOR THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT
TO QUIT THE
RETAIL DRY GOODS
BUSINESS.
A. D. M'Kee
NOW OFFERS HIS
ENTIRE STOCK IN RETAIL
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK,
AT
No. 59 Market St.
Must be sold out BEFORE JANUARY 1st.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Watches, Chains,
Jewelry, Silverware,
Clocks, Bronzes, &c
To be Closed Out by January 1st.
Unprecedented Bargains Offered
BY
George Crawford & Co.
82 FIFTH AVENUE.

They having RESTOCKED WITH NEW GOODS since their Clearance Sale in September, now offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to parties buying HOLIDAY GOODS.
Go early and get choice of Stock.

T. P. BEDILION,
75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
NEW JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Cameo and Gold Jewelry, Chains, Rings, Fine Clocks, Bronzes, &c., AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

HOTELS.

SHIELDS HOUSE,
FORMERLY RED LION,
STAHLMAN & McCOY,
PROPRIETORS,
No. 7 Sixth Street, Near Suspension Bridge.
Thoroughly Renovated and Refitted. Can be reached from all points by street cars.
TERMS REASONABLE.

Girard House Hotel Company.
H. W. KANAGA.
Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
The House has been recently renovated and improved, over $50,000 having been expended in Furniture and Gas Fixtures. Prices to suit the times.
$3 00 PER DAY.

CARPETS.

Buyers' Opportunity!

We are offering especial Bargains in those CARPETS that it will be impossible for us to duplicate in making up our Spring Stock.

It will inure greatly to the advantage of all who can anticipate their Spring wants to purchase now, as these Goods are selling away below prices that will rule for same grades when the season opens.

OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT!
Elegant Designs!
LOWEST PRICES.
All Grades.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, AND RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTD 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Pow

MANUFACTURERS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST BRAND

BABBIT METAL.

We call especial attention to our brand of BABBIT METAL, which is superior in many respect to any other Babbit in the market, owing to the popular manner of mixing the metal; its smooth, cool and durable qualities are unequaled. The shape in which it is put up specially adapts it to the

HARDWARE JOBBING TRADE.

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

GEO. W. STEVENSON. WM. L. STEVENSON

GEO. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

131 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

GOODS DELIVERED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverisers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay,

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Haskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS

HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and DENRICK AND WELL WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.

Repairing promptly done and well done.

Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1834, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D., 1855. Manufacturers of the well-known N. S. and Variety Brands of Lucet and Lacchet, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Dockham Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURED OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.

Third—Durability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace. Connections and Form of Construction.

Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leaks.

Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the < tubes and large returns.

Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unequal work.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for removing sediment; and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM

MANUFACTURING CO.,

SHARPSBURG, PA.,

AND

87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SAFES, GASOMETERS, TELESCOPING TANKS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, Capable of receiving Very High Polish, Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Stronger. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,

Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers o All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.

CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.

AXLES AND STRAIGHT BARS. Also, CAST-STEEL FIRE BOX AND ROLLER PLATES.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

ROOFING.

SLATE

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS,

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to fitting Orders for Finished Brass Goods to Builders' Work. Address

No. 95 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

Chess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting iron for Forgoing and other purposes.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

M'Keesport Iron Works,

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Planished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.

Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER.

No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET,

Transact a General Banking Business, Draw Bills of Exchange on J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and Belfast Banking Co., Belfast; execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, on Commission only. Stocks carried on a margin and contracts guaranteed.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5026. d

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....INCORPORATED 1866.....$300,000

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY KLOMAN.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Kloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, J. K. Moorhead, E. P. Jones, Hram Stowe, R. H. Hartley, G. W. Hallman, S. DeWOLF VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safes

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOUTRH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

President.....HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President.....EDWARD GREGG.

Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. NWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

EIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW. ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Cambios & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 88 South Third St.

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

IRON CROWN

BOURBON,

RYE,

AND

WHEAT WHISKIES.

J. F. D. KEATING,

No. 34 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

B. H. LUBBERS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,

No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.

Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wines.

Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 36 Walnut street.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Receives and Sells

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, MILL FEED, APPLES, POTATOES, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POULTRY, GAME, &c.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited.

305 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 7, 1875.

The closing down process of the local loan market received considerable impetus to-day by the announcement that the Trust Company of Allegheny City was unable to take up its checks in the Clearing House. While this event does not take many of the banks by surprise, as the suspended concern was known to be an unfortunate borrower, and its bills were freely offered for rediscount, yet it can do no good at least, and may do considerable harm in destroying the feeling of confidence which was each day growing stronger. The effect of the suspension was largely discounted, and aside from some uneasiness that may be engendered among the small depositors of other local savings banks, nothing serious can come of it. As the deposit line subject to check was only $125,000, it seems strange that so comparatively small an amount could not have been manipulated. The stockholders being individually liable and men of considerable wealth, there can be no ultimate loss to depositors.

—The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the Moorhead, Adams & Co. cases has been received, and contains several points of peculiar interest to business men and banks. The defense sought to visit knowledge of the nature of the paper on the purchaser by constituting the broker, who sold the paper, his agent instead of the agent of the seller. This position, the court held, cannot be sustained. "Patterson, the broker, was clearly the agent of Whitten & Co. to sell, not of Gilmore to buy. Though Gilmore knew he was a broker, he was not bound to ask by whom he was employed, nor if he had, would Patterson have been bound to inform him. Bill-brokers are a very important class of persons in commerce and their usefulness and business would be entirely destroyed if it were to be held that persons purchasing negotiable paper from them are affected with whatever knowledge they may have of the character of the paper which they offer in the market for discount." It is admitted that the fact of the indorsement of Moorhead, Adams & Co. being in the handwriting of Adams, the maker of the paper, is nothing. It was argued that the notes were given for the private debts of the maker, and the firm indorsement being in his handwriting, was *prima facie* evidence that such indorsement was unauthorized. To which the court replies: Each partner in a commercial firm has as much right to raise money for the use of the firm by the indorsement of negotiable paper as to do so by means of paper originally issued; and in transactions of paper originally issued in the name of the firm, no distinction between the two classes of paper is known in the law." The latest decisions, both in England and this country, have set strongly in favor of the principle that nothing but clear evidence of knowledge or notice of fraud or *male fide* can impeach the *prima facie* title of a holdery of negotiable paper taken before maturity. It is of the utmost importance to the commerce of the country that it should be sternly adhered to, however hard may be its operation in particular cases."

—The Financial bill, which comes up for action to-day in the House of Representatives, we give below in full:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States, silver coins of denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, of standard value, for the purpose of the redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, sub-treasuries, public depositaries and postoffices of the United States, and upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency out-standing shall be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-sixtieth of one per cent. for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. —That section 5,477 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national banking associations, be and is hereby repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with the existing law to the amount to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance *with the existing law*, without regard to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such bank association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association, aforesaid, and from time such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the first day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding, on like presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York in sums of not less than $50. And the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act, authorized as fresh coin, and to use any moneys in any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," with like qualities, privileges and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect, and any moneys so received for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, BOSTON, MASS., January 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been feverish and irregular to-day since morning, but at the close of business a firmer tone has set in. There have been severe movements in the stocks of certain Western Union and Pacific Mail, and it is announced that another "bear" raid is to be made on both these stocks at an early date. Western Union declined to 77½ but has since rallied to 78¼@78⅝c. Pacific Mail—refined quoted strong at 12@12½c.

PARKERS, January 7.—Market firm: United States 6s, 1881, coupon, 118¼@118⅝; 10-40's, coupon, 114⅝@114¾; currency 6s, 1895, 118¼@118⅝; Pacific Mail, 12½@12¾; Western Union, 77½@78¼; Erie, 28¼@28⅝; Lake Shore, 91¼@91½; Illinois Central, 95½@96; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 126½@126¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 46⅝@46¾; do. preferred, 61¼@61½; Rock Island, 102½@103; Northwestern, 34¼@34½; do. preferred, 51½@51¾; New York Central, 103¾@104; Michigan Southern, 87½@87¾; Panama, 105½@106; Terre Haute, 7@7½; do. preferred, 20@25; Quicksilver, 34½@35; Mariposa, 9½@10; do. preferred, 20@25; Canton Co., 50@51; Adams Express, 99@100; Wells-Fargo Express, 79@80; American Express, 63½@64; U. S. Express, 60@61; Central Ohio, 80@81; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½@89; Columbus & Indiana Central, 25@30; Chicago & Rock Island, 102½@103; Pittsburgh & Connellsville, 87½@88; Ohio & Mississippi, 21@22; Ontario, 20@25; Canada Southern, 46@47; Cumberland Coal, 20@25; Pittsburgh Coal, 40@45; Consolidation Coal, 20@25; Maryland Coal, 20@25; Pittsburgh Petroleum, 20@25; Mariposa Land, 5@6; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 20@25; Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, 40@45; Atlantic & Great Western, 20@25; Atlantic & Great Western preferred, 40@45; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 20@25; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 20@25; Boston, Hartford & Erie preferred, 40@45; Chicago & Alton, 20@25; Chicago & Alton preferred, 40@45; Illinois Central leased line, 20@25; Illinois Central leased line 7 per cent., 40@45; Illinois Central leased line 8 per cent., 60@65; Illinois Central leased line 10 per cent., 80@85; Illinois Central leased line 12 per cent., 100@105; Illinois Central leased line 14 per cent., 120@125; Illinois Central leased line 16 per cent.,

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 29, First National Bank. PITTSBURGH, PA., January 7, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.21	25	88	N.W.	Gentle	Th'ng.
2 P.M.	30.00	28	88	N.W.	Gentle	Lt sn'w
9 P.M.	30.06	25	75	W.	Fresh.	Foggy.

Mean barometer....30.09 Highest thermom....33
Mean thermom.....25 Lowest thermom.....25
Rainfall.....21

The Freehold Bank.

The following officers and directors have been elected for the ensuing year by the stockholders of the Freehold Bank: President—Edward Houser. Treasurer—Thomas Steel; Cashier—James P. Speer; Assistant —Mr. Whitney; Directors—Edward House, Thomas Steel, Jared M. Brush, John Paul, S. S. Boggs, A. H. Gross, John Mackin.

Charges Against a Fire Company.

Charges are made that the Walton steam fire engine company, No. 12, of the South Side, failed to promptly respond to the alarm from box 157 on Tuesday night. The Board of Commissioners have always been prompt to give attention to such matters, and to impose a penalty where just, and no doubt, an investigation will be ordered in this case.

Relief of the Poor.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor has appointed the following collectors for 1875, to solicit funds to enable it to carry on its work: Mr. Wm. McCreery, Mr. Richard Breed, Mr. C. B. Rose, Mr. Arthur Bell, Dr. Harris, Mr. Joseph Lippincott. These gentlemen are earnestly requested to meet at the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, Saturday afternoon, January 9th, at half past three o'clock. MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.

Investigations by the Fire Marshal.

Two more investigations of alleged cases of incendiarism have been instituted by Fire Marshal Livingston. These are the two fires which recently occurred on the Perrysville road, which resulted in the destruction of the houses of Casper Williams and Godfrey Katzell. The Fire Marshal is satisfied in his mind that both buildings were set on fire, and he will make every effort to discover the incendiaries. The house of Williams, a log building, was insured for $2,000, and it is alleged that it is not worth one-third of that amount. Katzell's house was an old school house, located near the second toll-gate, and was insured for $300.

Fatal Accident.

The body of an old man employed as a watchman at Grafton, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, a short distance east of Mansfield, was found yesterday morning lying near the track, the man evidently having been struck by a passing train. There was a wound on the head, the skull being fractured, and one hand was broken. The Coroner received notice, and at his request the railroad authorities caused the removal of the body to the city. It is now at Williams' undertaking rooms, on Fifth avenue, and an inquest will be held on to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock. The Coroner was unable to learn the name of the deceased, who was about fifty years of age.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The twenty-second stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will be held during the present week. The first session will be held on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, at the High School building, when Dr. Jillson will give illustrated scientific instruction on Sound. Miss Sadie Burtt will also read an essay on "The Poor Teacher." The morning session will be held in Masonic School Hall, commencing at 9½ o'clock Saturday morning with the following programme: Class drill in spelling, by Miss Mary Mitchell; instruction in per centage, by J. A. Logan; class drill in specimen language exercises for primary classes, by Miss Mamie Thrumston; miscellaneous business of the Institute; and concludes with a discussion on the question, "To What Extent is System Practicable in the Teaching and Management of Public Schools?" to be opened by Prof. Burtt.

A Nuisance Abated.

The old horse market on Seventh street has finally succumbed to the efforts of Colonel R. E. Robinson and John P. Hornish, Esq., to effect its removal from that locality, and yesterday the inclosure in which the spavined Rosinantes were formerly sacrificed under the remorseless hammer of the auctioneer was leased to Messrs. Warden & Oxnard, to be used for the storage of the celebrated "Elaine." The "horse market" was a nuisance which should long since have been abated, but for some reason or other it was allowed to be continued, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of Colonel Robinson and others, who were justly of the opinion that it should be retired to some other quarter of the city, where the interests of property owners would not suffer by its proximity. The guests of the Robinson House will miss the motley crowd, that was wont to congregate in front of the hotel, and will no more be disturbed by the loud oaths, yells, cries and cries of "going," "going," "gone," which were commingled in this pandemonium, and we accordingly tender them our congratulations.

Suspension of an Oil Firm.

We regret to announce the suspension of Waring Brothers & Co., the well known and extensive oil firm of this city. This firm stood among the most substantial in the city, and was one of the most enterprising in the oil trade. Its business was immense, and the dullness of trade, especially the oil trade, was not expected to affect it. A number of reasons are given, and among others the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is blamed because Waring Brothers were active in securing better rates of freight by the Connellsville route. There is, however, no truth in this report. The depression in the trade is given, and also the fact that the firm had heavily invested in a railroad in North Carolina. The latter is more likely the reason of the financial troubles of the firm. They owned a large tract of land through which the railroad mentioned passed, and it was to develop good property that they invested in the road. The panic has prevented any return where most expected, and hence no doubt the difficulty. The firm stands high and the sympathies of the whole business community. It is more than probable it will be able to overcome its difficulties.

School Board Organizations.

We publish below the organization of ward School Boards of Pittsburgh, for 1875, so far as heard from, with the names of members and date of expiration of terms:

MT. WASHINGTON DISTRICT—THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

President—Jacob Wilbert.
Secretary—George Chivers.
Treasurer—William Halpin.
Jacob Wilbert, 1876; George Chivers, 1876; Jacob Soffel, 1877; Louis Houch, 1877; William Halpin, 1878; George Kramer, 1878.

LINCOLN DISTRICT—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

President—T. M. Armstrong.
Secretary—Chas. A. Kehew.
Treasurer—William Sprague.
Robert Gumbert, 1876; George Cook, 1876; George Wilkinson, 1877; William Sprague, 1877; Chas. A. Kehew, 1878; T. M. Armstrong, 1878.

SOUTH DISTRICT—SECOND WARD.

President—J. S. Morrison.
Secretary—J. L. Marshall.
Treasurer—John Wilson.
J. S. Morrison, 1876; John Wilson, 1876; F. C. Negley, 1877; Calvin King, 1877; J. L. Marshall, 1878; A. C. Wilson, 1878.

OAKLAND DISTRICT—THIRTEENTH WARD.

President—Graham Scott.
Secretary—William Pier.
Treasurer—William Holmes.
Graham Scott, 1876; William Pier, 1876; William Holmes, 1877; George Fawcett, 1877; Henry Johns, Jr., 1878; J. H. Aufderheide, 1878.

WICKERSHAM DISTRICT—TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

President—H. L. Ayres.
Secretary—J. H. Aiker.
Treasurer—W. J. Earley.
William McClurg, 1876; H. L. Ayres, 1876; J. P. Johnston, 1877; J. H. Aiker, 1877; David Emery, 1878; W. J. Earley, 1878.

GRANT DISTRICT—THIRD WARD.

President—Dr. W. H. McKelvey.
Secretary—John Jahn.
Treasurer—Peter Dressler.
Peter Dressler, 1876; vacancy to be filled, 1876; John Oehse, 1877; John Jahn, 1877; Wm. H. McKelvey, 1878; A. Steinmyer, 1878.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

Directors—George R. Riddle, J. W. Hall, D. Macferron, Simon Drum, R. H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright, George D. Biddle.

THE ORTWEIN CASE.

Another Deliverance on the Defense of Insanity.

The decision of Chief Justice Agnew, of the Supreme Court, in the Ortwein murder case, was received yesterday. The main point in the case, was whether a reasonable doubt as to the sanity of the defendant should not operate in favor of an acquittal. The Chief Justice says such is not the law. A doubt as to insanity will not justify an acquittal. The jury must be satisfied of the insanity, beyond a reasonable doubt, and the burden of proof is on the defendant. The following are the material points of the decision:

I take the law to be this: If there be a reasonable doubt that any offense has been committed by the prisoner, it operates to acquit. But if the evidence clearly establishes the killing by the prisoner, purposely, with a deadly weapon, an illegal homicide of some kind is established, and the burden then falls upon the prisoner and not on the Commonwealth, to show that it was excusable as an act of self-defense. If then his extenuation is in doubt he cannot be acquitted of an crime, but must be convicted of homicide in some one of the grades—manslaughter at least. (Commonwealth vs. Dunn 8, P. F. Smith, 22). Such also was the opinion of the late Chief Justice Lewis, a most excellent criminal law judge, in the trial of John Haggerty, when President of the Lancaster county Oyer and Terminer, in the year 1847, Lewis U. S. Criminal Law, p. 402. He said (p. 406) "The jury will decide upon the degree of intoxication, if any existed, and upon the existence of insanity. The burden of proof of this defence rests upon the prisoner; the fact of killing under the circumstances of deliberation detailed in this case being established, the insanity which furnishes a defence must be shown to have existed at the time the act was committed. The evidence must be such as satisfies the minds of the jury." Thus, according to both statutory and judicial interpretation, the evidence to establish insanity as a defense must be satisfactory and not merely doubtful. * * * *

And if this reasoning were even less than conclusive, the safety of society would turn the scale. Merely doubtful evidence of insanity would fill the land with acquitted criminals. The moment a great crime would be committed, in the same instant, indeed often before, would preparation begin to lay ground to doubt the sanity of the perpetrator. The more enormous and horrible the crime the less credible, by reason of its enormity, would be the evidence in support of it; and proportionately weak would be the required proof of insanity to acquit of it. Even now the humanity of the criminal law opens many doors of escape to the criminal. Then a wider door would be opened by the doubtful proof of insanity made still more open by the timidity of jurors, their loose opinions on the subject of punishment, and their common error that the punishment is the consequence of their finding of the truth of the facts, instead of the consequences of the commission of the crime itself. The danger to society from acquittals on the ground of a doubtful insanity demands a strict rule. It requires that the minds of the triers should be satisfied of the fact of insanity. Finally, we think this point has been actually settled by this Court in the case of Lynch vs. Commonwealth, decided at Pittsburgh in 1873. The prisoner's second point was in these words: "That if the jury had reasonable doubt as to the condition of the defendant's mind at the time the act was done, he is entitled to the benefit of such doubt, and they cannot convict." This Court below said in answer: "The law of the State is that where the killing is admitted, and insanity or want of legal responsibility is alleged as an excuse, it is the duty of the defendant to satisfy the jury that insanity actually existed at the time of the act, and a doubt as to such insanity will not justify a jury in convicting upon that ground." The ruling was sustained. * * * * * * *

In none of the assignments of error do we discover a sufficient ground or reason of the judgment. The sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer is, therefore, affirmed, and it is ordered that the record of the case be remitted to the said Court for execution of the sentence.

THE McKEE CASE.

Title to Half a Million Settled.

Much interest was excited here, last summer, by the great ejectment case of McKee et al. vs. Nesbit et al., Adelia McKee, being an action to recover real estate in this vicinity, and in Dauphin county, supposed to be worth half a million of dollars. The case was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and a verdict found for defendant. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the case was decided on Monday last, the judgment of the court below being affirmed. Judge Mercur delivered the opinion, from which we make the following extracts:

The plaintiffs claim to recover the land in question under the will of James McKee. The defendant claims both as heir and devisee of Thomas McKee. If the rights of the parties were determined by the will of James McKee alone, (under which Thomas McKee held) unaffected by subsequent events, the case would not be free from difficulty. By that will the testator gave to his son Thomas the land in question, "to have and to hold, to him, his heirs and assigns" * * * "provided that if my son Thomas should die without an heir, then all the enactments hereinbefore made by me to him shall be equally divided between my son Alexander and his children; to have and to hold, to them, their heirs and assigns forever."

Looking at the whole will, and considering the fact that the testator had other children and grandchildren living, who would be heirs of Thomas McKee, we think he used the language, "die without an heir," as meaning die without a child capable of inheriting from him.

In this view we take of the case, it is not necessary to decide precisely what estate Thomas took under his father's will. It certainly was not a mere life estate. Whether it was one in fee simple, with an executory devise over, or a fee tail, or a contingent remainder, we reach the same result in either case. [The legislature has power to legitimate a bastard child is then very ably discussed and affirmed. It was not denied that Miss McKee was the child of Thomas McKee, and that she had been legitimated.] Then by enactment of that statute the defendant became, for all purposes of inheritance, the lawful child and prospective heir of Thomas McKee. She was thereby vested with the same inheritable blood as if born to him on that day in lawful wedlock.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

The audience at Library Hall last night was larger than that which gathered on Wednesday evening, but much the same in its elements. There was not a superabundance of enthusiasm, and any applause bestowed was well earned—not only by Mr. Toole, but by the company supporting him. The play was one of Mr. H. J. Byron's, "Dearer than Life," by name, and *not* a first-class dramatic work. The dialogue is only fair, and in some instances is even flat; but in Mr. Toole's hands it was worked up to its very best. The pathetic portions, which predominate, were extremely effective, and moved the audience strongly. In the third act, Mr. Toole acted magnificently, and especially in the upper scene.

The run of the incidents of the drama are in this fashion: *Michael Garner* is a middle-aged man who has earned a competency, and it was by dint of long years of honesty and hard work. His son, a spendthrift and a fool, gambles on the turf, loses everything and steals from his employer. The theft is discovered, but, at the last moment, the father, fearing the son's disgrace will kill his mother, accuses himself of the crime, and the boy is saved. *Michael* is sent to prison, both his good name and his money, becomes poorer and poorer, and in the third act is at the point of starvation, but still permits his wife and niece to believe him guilty, until he reveals the truth while in a state of semi-intoxication. Just when matters are at the worst, the son returns from Australia with plenty of money, announces his entire reformation, and everything ends happily.

To-night Mr. Toole will appear in a drama of three acts, "Uncle Dick's Darling," the farce of the "Artful Dodger," and in a number of imitations of popular actors, including Mr. Fechter in "Hamlet." This will be his last appearance in the city.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

"Ixion, or the Man at the Wheel," with new local hits and jokes, is a prominent feature of the performance at the above theater. The talented Waite sisters sustain the principal characters. The olio, of course, is not neglected, and furnishes a rich treat to lovers of variety.

Marriage of Dr. Davidson.

The widely known and popular pastor of Union M. E. Church, Allegheny City, Rev. Dr. W. A. Davidson, was united in marriage to Mrs. Sadie A. Marshall, yesterday morning, at the residence of the bride's father, east end of this county. The happy couple left on a tour north of Cleveland, to spend a week or two among friends. The Doctor having been pastor of four different Methodist Episcopal churches of this city, he has hosts of admiring friends, and all join in wishing him much happiness, as he richly deserves all the wealth of love to be found in wedded life. Rev. Dr. S. H. Nesbit, P. E. of Allegheny district, performed the ceremony.

Suspension of a Bank.

Yesterday about noon the doors of the Allegheny Trust Company's banking house were closed, the bank having suspended payment. The officers of that institution state, however, that the suspension is only temporary. The liabilities are about $125,000, while the assets, including bills receivable and real estate, will aggregate $230,000. The stockholders are individually liable, and as they comprise many of the wealthy men of Allegheny, it is reasonable to suppose that the institution will come out of its difficulties without entailing the loss of a dollar upon any of its creditors or depositors.

THE TAXPAYER'S UNION.

Report on Taxation and Classification.

A regular weekly meeting of the Taxpayer's Union was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Finley in the chair. There were eight or ten members present.

Mr. Norton presented a report from the Committee on Taxation and Classification. The report opens with reference to the new Constitution and the object of the provisions in that instrument relative to this subject. The report holds that our Council ignored the provisions relative to this subject, as was shown in the Kitty Roup case. The Constitution provides for a uniform tax upon the same class of subjects, and that such taxes shall be levied under general laws. "The law passed in 1807, together with the supplement of 1868, gave to five city districts, known as the East End, the exclusive benefits of two-third rate of taxation upon all their property assessed." The special law enacted in the spring of 1871 provided for extending the benefits of two-third rates of taxation exclusively, on lands used for agricultural purposes in territory that may thereafter be annexed to the city of Pittsburgh. Under these three we note discrimination unfair toward those suburban districts annexed to the city since 1871. It becomes the duty of the people to declare this unjust and unequal and unconstitutional law.

The report then gives the rate of taxation in various cities. In New York the rate of tax for three years past was, 1872, 29 mills, in 1873, 25 mills, and in 1874, 28 mills. Property is assessed at its full value. On taxes paid to November 1st, a rebate of seven per cent. is made, reckoned to December 1st; after that date one per cent., and on December 15th two per cent. is added, and after January 1st the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, reckoned from the time the assessment rolls are made out (September to January.) In Brooklyn, the rate is 35 mills on a valuation at about sixty per cent. of a cash valuation. A rebate is made similar to New York. In Philadelphia the rate of tax in 1872 was 20 8-100 mills, 1873, 20 15-100 mills, 1874, 20 2-10 mills on the dollar. The valuation of property in 1871 was $548,245,352, and for 1875, $575,289,968. Assessments are made at the actual value. Real estate is taxed since 1868 in three classes—first, city rate; second, suburb rate, and third, farm rate. The suburban rate is two-thirds of city rate, farm one-half. Assessments are made before the 15th of August for succeeding year. A poll tax of $3 per cent. per month is made in taxes, paid before September 1st up to January 1st. After September 1st a penalty of 1 per cent. a month is added.

Boston—Rate of tax in 1874, 15 6-10 mills on cash valuation.

Cincinnati—Rate 22 18-100 mills.

St. Louis—Rate 15 mills in old city limits.

Quite a number of other cities are referred to and information given relative to their taxation.

The report then gives conclusions arrived at by the committee:

That any comparison of rates of taxation will prove unsatisfactory from the difference of opinion as to cash value, and that the law which compels assessors to act as assessors discriminate in favor of rural property, and this arises from a want of appreciation of the proportionate increase of such property; that a classification of real estate for taxable purposes is necessary, in which matter attempts in Pittsburgh have been a failure, reflecting dishonor and disgrace; that higher taxation is not to say, it increases in population, from needs which increased wealth and prosperity legitimately create, and from the pride and extravagance of city officials.

Propositions of changes in the law are then given, similar to those we have already published, from a previous partial report of the committee.

The report was received and action thereon postponed.

Adjourned.

DUTIES OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Passengers Must be Protected from Roughs and Rowdies.

The case of Pillow vs. the Connellsville Railroad Company has been affirmed by the Supreme Court, and railway companies—indeed all common carriers—are given to understand that they must protect their peaceable passengers, not only from violence at the hands of drunken and disorderly men, but from annoyances arising from indecent or profane conversations. In this case, the defendant recovered heavy damages against the railway company, for the loss of an eye. He was a passenger on a train, and during the passage a fight took place between two other persons, one of whom threw a pop bottle at the other. The bottle was smashed to pieces, and one of these pieces struck Pillow in the eye, completely destroying that organ. The railroad company denied their responsibility, under all the circumstances, and took an appeal to the higher court. Judge Gordon delivered the opinion, from which we follow:

"We cannot perceive the force of the argument of the counsel for the plaintiff in error, wherein he endeavored to raise a distinction between injuries arising from negligence in the equipment or management of the train, and those arising from the misconduct of passengers upon it. If the carrier of the road had no control or power over passengers, this argument would be sound. But they have such power, and they are just as responsible for its due exercise as they are for the proper running of the train. That it should be so is most fully and forcibly exemplified in the present case. The plaintiff was struck by the quarrel of a couple of drunken men, who should not have been permitted aboard the cars, or if so permitted, should have been put under the control of even the sober and orderly part of the passengers that no injury could have resulted from their brawls. The duties and powers of conductors and other officers, pointed out by Justice Woodward, in the case of Hinds vs. The Railroad Company, 3 P. F. S. 512, in which he says they may stop their trains and call for help, and employ it for the purpose of suppressing riotous conduct on board thereof, not only all the employees, but also all passengers that are willing to lend a helping hand, and until the utmost efforts have been made for that purpose, the responsibility of the companies which they represent, for damages sustained by orderly passengers, remains.

"We have a similar ruling in the case of Flint vs. Norwich and New York Transportation Company, 34 Conn., 554, in which it is held that it is the duty of passenger carriers to repress all disorderly and indecent conduct in their cars, and that persons guilty of rude or profane conduct should be at once expelled. Such is the doctrine of the books. It is wise and good and necessary for the protection and comfort of those who travel upon our railway lines, and who from the very character of the means used for their transportation are almost wholly dependent upon railway officials for their safety and well being. Judgment affirmed."

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

The First Annual Meeting—Reports of Officers—Election.

The first annual meeting of the Humane Society of Allegheny County, held on Wednesday afternoon, and a report of which was crowded out of the COMMERCIAL yesterday, was a complete success. The attendance was large, including quite a number of ladies, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mr. John S. Ritenour, Secretary, gave an interesting report of the business since the organization, and Mr. Zadock Street, Superintendent, showed clearly the work needed to be done.

The reports were received and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Chas. A. Colton.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Geo. J. Luckey, L. H. Eaton, Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. Wilson McCandless, Mrs. Wm. A. Herron, Mrs. Ernest Schwartz.

Treasurer—S. C. Hough.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. Wilson McCandless, Mrs. W. A. Rowley, Miss L. A. Haller, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. O. Metcalf, Mrs. Judge Mellon, and Messrs. S. C. Hough, C. A. Colton, Dr. A. G. Walters, Joel Kerr and Dr. Robert Jennings.

Three vacancies were left on the ladies' part of the Executive Committee, and the office of Secretary was also left open, to be filled at a future meeting.

Several amendments to the by-laws were offered and laid over until the next meeting.

On motion, adjourned to meet next Wednesday week.

THE ELECTION MUDDLE.

An Injunction to Restrain the Mayor from Issuing a Proclamation.

Mayor Blackmore having finally expressed a determination to issue a proclamation for another election for Mayor and other city officers, a bill in equity was filed before Judge Stowe in chambers, by Messrs. McDevitt, Boggs and other taxpayers, setting forth that an election had already been held for these officers, at an expense of several thousand dollars; that the councilmen then elected have been sworn in, and are now in office; that the Mayor elect has been sworn in, as also the Treasurer and Controller, etc. It is further alleged that notwithstanding the first proclamation issued by the Mayor, and the election under it, he threatens to issue another, and will do so unless restrained. A preliminary injunction was asked to restrain the Mayor, to be followed by a perpetual injunction, etc. The preliminary writ was issued, and on Saturday next the case will come up for argument before a full bench.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

makes collections in all parts of the country, pays interest on time deposits. Stockholders are individually liable. One dollar and upwards received.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Decision in The Moorhead, Adams & Co. Cases.

Judge Shamwood delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Moorhead, Adams & Co. vs. Gilmore. There were five other cases, all of which were merely affirmed, the principle being the same in each. The Judge says:

Eleven errors are assigned, but they are all resolvable into one question. Was there anything upon the face of the note in suit, or the circumstances under which it was discounted, to give notice to the plaintiff below that the endorsement of the firm name of Moorhead, Adams & Co. was without authority? It is not disputed that if it had been offered by Whitten & Co., that circumstance of itself would have been notice that Moorhead, Adams & Co. were mere accommodation indorsers, and sufficient to have put the plaintiff upon inquiry. Hence an attempt was made to fix upon Patterson, the bill broker, from whom the plaintiff purchased, the character of his agent, and that he was affected with whatever knowledge the agent possessed. But this position cannot be sustained, and was but faintly urged in the argument. Patterson was clearly the agent of Whitten & Co. to sell, not of Gilmore to buy. Though Gilmore knew he was a broker, he was not bound to ask by whom he was employed, nor if he had, would Patterson have been bound to inform him. Bill-brokers are a very important class of persons in commerce and their usefulness and business would be entirely destroyed if it were to be held that persons purchasing negotiable papers from them are affected with whatever knowledge they may have of the character of the paper which they offer in the market for discount. It comes back, then, to the simple question, was there anything upon the face of the paper, as offered, to put the plaintiff upon inquiry.

* * * * * * *

The public are not affected with the private restrictions upon the power of each partner. The stress of the argument on the part of the plaintiff in error has been that an indorsement of negotiable paper is nothing more than a guarantee that it will be paid at maturity. It is true that it is a conditional engagement that if the proper steps be taken to fix upon him the liability the indorser will pay. But it is something more. It is an assignment or sale, or rather the evidence. So it is described in pleading. Hence, looking at the face of this note, it was payable which had come to the hands of Moorhead, Adams & Co. by indorsement of Whitten & Co. That it was originally given by Calvin Adams to Whitten & Co. for his individual debt was an immaterial circumstance. Moorhead, Adams & Co. received it with the indorsement of Whitten & Co., indorsed it in blank, that is, assigned it to the bearer, and the presumption certainly is that this was in the ordinary course of business. For all that Gilmore knew to the contrary, it might have gone through twenty hands of persons who did not choose to indorse it. Now the fact that the law attaches to this indorsement a contingent responsibility does not change its character. The note did not show on its face to a stranger a mere guaranty by Moorhead, Adams & Co., of the individual debt of Calvin Adams, but a negotiation by them in the usual course of business of a note held by the assignment or indorsement from Whitten & Co., or some intermediate holder. The latest decisions, both in England and this country, have set strongly in favor of the principle that nothing but clear evidence of knowledge or notice, fraud or *mala fide* can impeach the *prima facie* title of a holder of negotiable paper when before maturity. It is of the utmost importance to the commerce of the country that it should be sternly adhered to, however hard may be its operation in particular cases.

Judgment affirmed.

NATION TRUST COMPANY TROUBLES.

A Special Verdict in the Case of Blatton vs. the Company.

In the case of Philip Blatton vs. the Nation Trust Company, on trial in Common Pleas Court No. 2, the jury yesterday received the charge of Judge Ewing, after which they returned the following special verdict:

We find that the plaintiff commenced to make deposits with the firm of defendants, doing business under the name of the Nation Trust Company, on the 20th of July, 1871, and made deposits from time to time up to October 20, 1873; and that on the 7th day of July, 1873, an account was stated between said plaintiff and the Trust Company, at that date, and that the balance found to be due at that date to plaintiff was the sum of $2,467 70.

We find that all of the defendants were partners in the said firm, to the date of said account stated. We further find that on the 24 day of October, 1873, there was due the plaintiff on said deposits the sum, with interest on the same, of $2,695 05, and that payments made to plaintiff on his check prior to that date, had paid all deposits made prior to August 15, 1872.

We find that the firm of the Nation Trust Company was formed and regulated by articles of association or partnership, that under the provisions thereof the parners changed from time to time, that the names of such parties going out and coming in with their shares and interest were shown on the books of this firm, as also payments made to them on account of alleged profit; that by advertisement and otherwise made known to the public that all the defendants were individually liable to the depositors; that plaintiff was informed of this, and that he was also informed before and during the time he was making deposits, of the names of numerous stockholders.

We find that the following persons were stockholders during such time, but that the plaintiff had no knowledge that they were such, and the said partners took no active part in the management of the business other than that of ordinary stockholders under the articles of association, and that said partners retired from the firm without giving any notice thereof, as follows: John Seibert, July 18, 1873; E. K. Wagner, Jr., 22, 1873; J. B. Berg, September 30, 1873.

Not being fully instructed as to whether, under the facts, the plaintiff is entitled to recover, we find for the plaintiff in the sum of $3,442 59, subject to the opinion of the Court upon the question of law reserved, to wit, as to whether, under the findings of the fact, the plaintiff is entitled to recover the entire amount of said verdict, or the amount above stated be due the plaintiff on the account stated July 11th, 1874 on which we find the plaintiff's claim should be of the opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover either of said amounts, then judgment to be entered for such amount. If not, then judgment to be entered for the defendants *non obstante veredicto*.

The case is on argument list for to-day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Frethy vs. Wm. Blakely and William A. Sipe, a verdict was returned for plaintiff in the sum of $103.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jerome Baum, George Waunner and Peter Suel were appointed appraisers.

Charlotte Zeigler by her next friend, vs. Jos. B. Zeigler, an action for divorce. Verdict for libellant.

In the matter of the original Birmingham vs. the Sub-school District, the report of Commissioners was presented to court and confirmed *nisi*, to be confirmed absolutely, if no objections are filed in ten days.

A motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial was made in the case of Frethy vs. Blakely *et al.*

Henry Gutherlet vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, an action to recover damages for cutting down Manor street in front of plaintiff's property. A juror withdrawn and case settled.

Waterman vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

Common Pleas No. 2—Full Bench.

R. H. Paulson vs. Letitia Robinson. Plaintiff takes a non-suit.

City of Allegheny vs. James Reed. This is an action to recover $934 50, with interest from July 1st, 1875, and five per cent. additional, against a certain piece of ground situate on the south side of Rolla street, in the Second ward of that city. The claim is an assessment on the above lot for damages sustained by the opening of that part of Rolla street lying between Buena Vista and Yale streets, which assessment, 15,000 yards of earth and rubbish upon his lot, damaging it to a sum in excess of the assessment. It is further claimed by the defendant that the sum involved, $934 50, with the interest, is intended by plaintiff to be paid the contractor for work done, and not therefore to be applied to the use of the city. On trial.

Samuel Kier's admx. vs. David Stewart. Affidavit of defence, defendant, through his attorney, moves Court to set aside the service of plaintiff's writ of summons in this case. Rule granted to show cause why the same should not be set aside.

First National Bank of Huntington vs. Josiah Reymer. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $5,291.

The North American Oil and Mining Company for use of F. H. Macy, trustee of Josiah Macy's sons, vs. the Ardesco Oil Company. On trial.

George W. Canfield vs. Lewis & Brawdy. Rule for judgment on George Brawdy for want of sufficient affidavit of defense, and by consent of counsel for the plaintiff the same is made absolute.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

George Gallogan, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Frank Pile. Verdict guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding the prosecutor.

Robert Dellmer plead guilty of an indictment for entering a building with felonious intent and larceny. He was sentenced to three years and six months in the Penitentiary.

Mary Deley, indicted for receiving stolen goods, on oath of Joseph McCos. Verdict guilty, but defendant recommended to the clemency of the Court on account of her age.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Nick Eierman, Chas. W. Lapps, Agnes Johnston, *et al.*, Peter Reitzel *et al.*, William McGinnis, Stephen Joyce, Johanan Meyer, John H. Buttman, John Rischke, Chas. Hege, Henry Orter, John Deal *et al.*, John Hoffman, Mortz Sterling.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

George R. Riddle, President.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Voluntary Petition of James Bown—Liabilities and Assets.

In consequence of the suspension of the Citizens' Oil Refinery, of which Mr. James Bown, the well known gun and hardware dealer, was a partner, that gentleman has found it necessary to go into bankruptcy. Yesterday he filed a voluntary petition in the United States District Court, and we give below a statement of his assets and liabilities.

THE ASSETS.

Mr. Bown's assets foot up $180,424 19. Of this sum $30,000 is in bank stock, $30,000 in stock and store in the Wood street house, and the remainder in property and other things.

LIABILITIES.

The secured liabilities are:

City Insurance Company	$ 2,000
Third National bank of Pittsburgh	5,000
David Gregg, Pittsburgh	10,000
L. W. Hall, Harrisburg	12,000
Freehold bank, Pittsburgh	4,000
People's savings bank, Pittsburgh	10,000

The unsecured liabilities:

Merwin, Hulbert & Co., New York	$ 2,166 39
Barton, Alexander & Walker, New York	1,000 00
Joseph C. Grubbs & Co., Philadelphia	2,000 00
Joseph G. Grubbs & Co., Philadelphia	2,680 30
Third National bank, Pittsburgh	2,500 00
Barr & Myers, Pittsburgh	3,851 21
Law & Carlisle, New York	4,167 61
Central bank, Pittsburgh	5,000 00
Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn	1,393 15
D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburgh	1,499 95
Pittsburgh Bank, Pittsburgh	2,259 00
Graff, Bennett & Co., Pittsburgh	2,974 38
C. West, Pittsburgh	1,300 00
Arthur Lark, Pittsburgh	1,390 15
Beam & Murray, New York	2,024 29
Lewis Muller, Pittsburgh	1,589 05
C. West, Pittsburgh	2,145 12
Penn bank, Pittsburgh	14,000 00
Bank of Industry, Pittsburgh	4,162 75
Central bank, Pittsburgh	13,560 00
Anderson & Woods, Pittsburgh	1,844 57
Union Hardware Co., New York	1,390 00
Woods Run Savings bank	2,000 00
Peoples Savings bank, Allegheny	25,350 00
German Savings bank, Allegheny	2,500 00
Dollar Savings bank, Allegheny	2,000 00
Mercantile Savings bank, Pittsburgh	2,000 00
Diamond Savings bank, Allegheny	1,000 00
United Savings bank, Pittsburgh	2,000 00
Unknown	15,000 00

In addition to the above, the following list of creditors have claims less than $1,000: Hartley, McKee & Co., Pittsburgh; A. J. Nellis, Allegheny; Meriden Cutlery Company, New York; New Haven Manufacturing Company; M. W. Robinson, New York; E. McGaffrey, New York; D. Gregg, Pittsburgh; D. Sloan & Sons, Pittsburgh; Chess, Smythe & Co., Pittsburgh; J. P. Lovell & Sons, Boston; City bank, Pittsburgh; Northampton Cutlery Company, New York; Fair & Stores & Co., Philadelphia; Homestead bank, Pittsburgh; Franklin Savings bank, Allegheny; William Walton, Pittsburgh.

The aggregate of liabilities foot up $185,039 17. Then follows a statement of liabilities on notes drawn by the Citizens' Oil Refining Company, being mostly those held by Pittsburgh banks, these notes altogether footing up $279,133 36.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Liquor Dealer's Protective Association will meet this afternoon.

THE Bradbury Choral Society, of the South side, will disband next Tuesday.

THE Fort Pitt rolling mill has resumed operations on the sliding scale at $6 per ton.

THE new school building in the Twenty-fifth ward will be dedicated on Friday evening, the 25th inst.

SCHOOL directors should remember that the law requires the annual organization before the 20th of January.

THE Mount Washington (Pittsburgh) Literary Society has challenged the McDonald's Society for debate.

THE store of Samuel Cashdollar, in Adams township, Butler county, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

THE McKee Boat Club, of this city, have ordered a single scull shell from Hewett, the celebrated English boat builder.

OFFICER MCANALLY having been found drinking in a saloon night before last, was yesterday discharged from the police force.

THE Forbes District School Board has commenced to collect a library for the use of teachers and the pupils of the grammar rooms.

IT is reported that Robert Grier, late cashier of the Nation Trust Company, is to return to the city to "clear up" certain matters.

DOGS at McDonald's station are getting too numerous. The superintendent says they need two or three Bologna sausage factories there to clear them out.

OVER one hundred applications for position on the police force under Mayor McCarthy have been presented. Some of them have not been filled up properly.

THE work on R. C. Schmertz & Co.'s glass factory at Bellevernon is progressing rapidly. Their new furnace will be ready for operation in about four weeks' time.

A MAN named Harrigan, a fugitive from Cleveland, was arrested yesterday by officer James Scott, of this city, and returned in company with officer Calligan, of Cleveland.

A NEW quality of coal has been discovered on the farm of Mr. John Martin, at Castle Shannon. It has been tested and found to be superior to the coal now in use in this community.

THE Youngstown *Vindicator* says: "There is a strong probability that Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s iron works will resume operations soon. Charles Chamberlain is individually liable to the depositors; that plaintiff was informed of this, and that he was also informed before and during the time he was making deposits, of the names of numerous stockholders.

We find that the following persons were stockholders during such time, but that the plaintiff had no knowledge that they were such, and the said partners took no active part in the management